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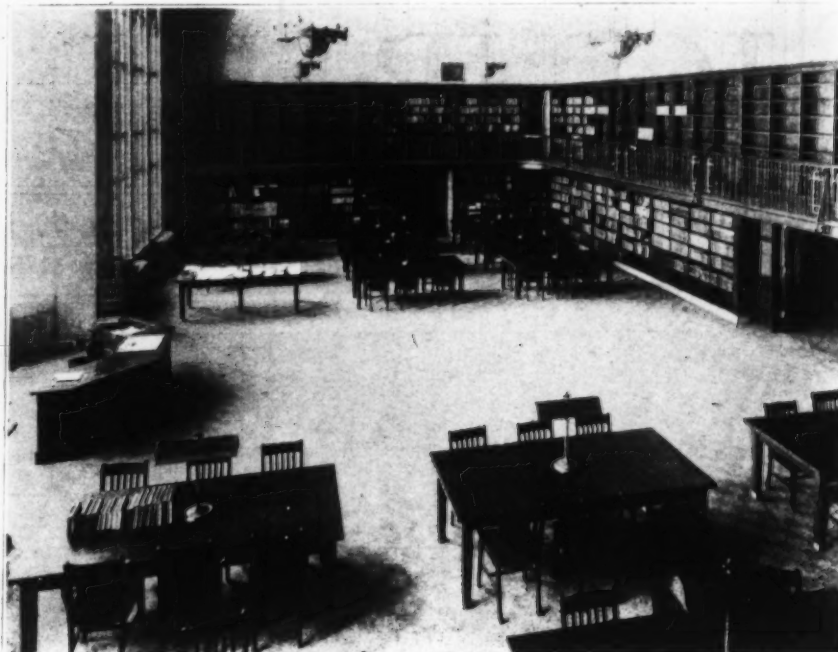
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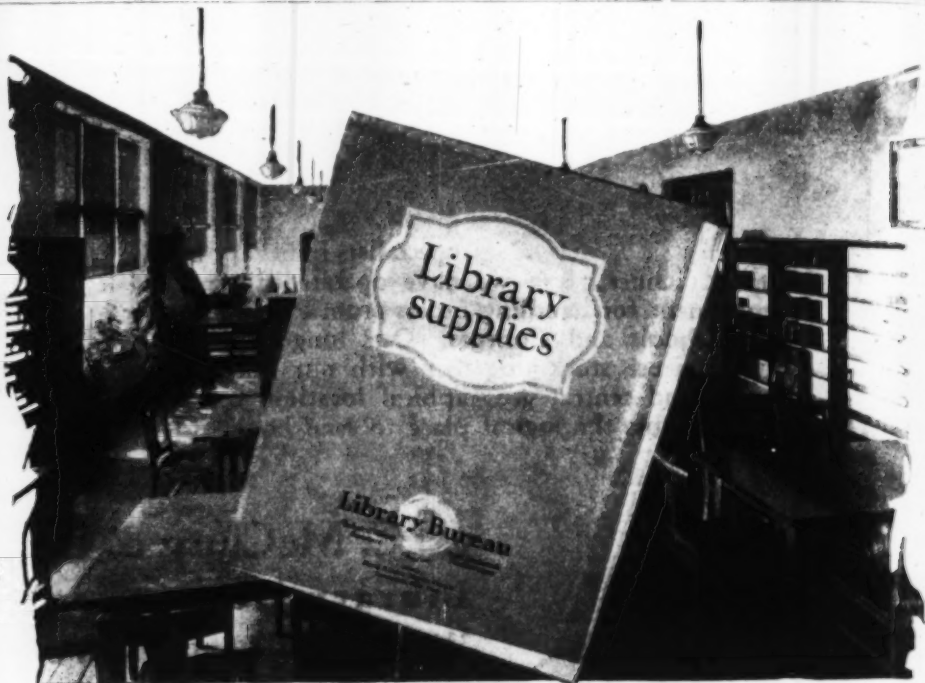
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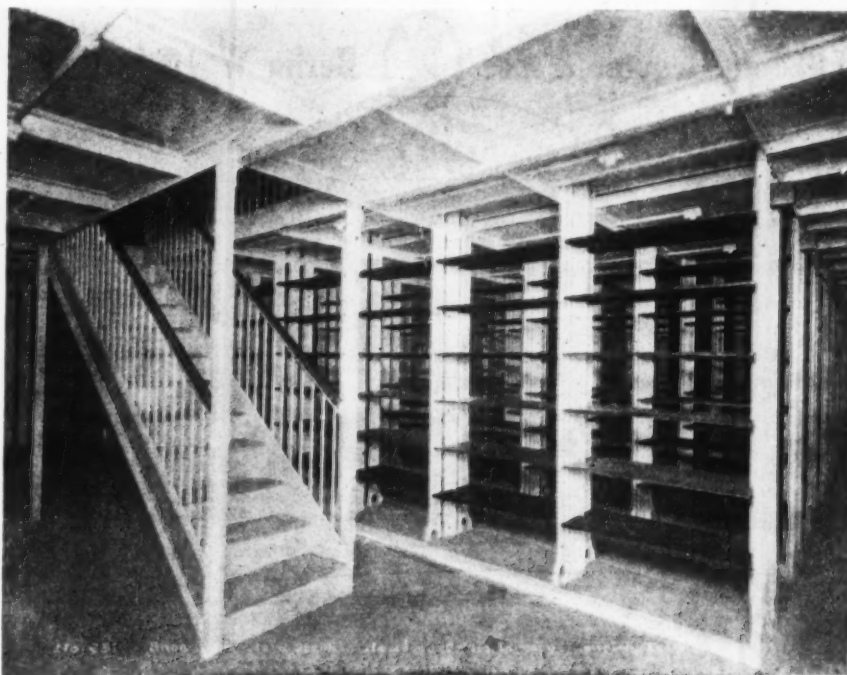
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Library Journal, April 1, 1927

NEW JERSEY COUNTY LIBRARIES.....	Sarah B. Askew	341
A STATE-WIDE LIBRARY SERVICE.....	Robert D. MacLeod	345
NEW MEXICO: A GREAT LIBRARY OPPORTUNITY....	Margery Bedinger	351
EARLHAM COLLEGE LIBRARY'S OPEN HOUSE.....	Ruby E. Cundiff	353
THE UNION LIST AND RELIGION.....	Frank Grant Lewis	354
THE SUPPLY OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS.....	I. Mary E. Baker	
II. Elisabeth Knapp.....		355
NEW QUARTERS OF THE LOS-ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL.	Marion Horton	356
JERSEY CITY'S GREENVILLE BRANCH.....		358
EDITORIAL NOTES.....		360
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS.....		362
LIBRARY BOOK OUTLOOK.....		367
LIBRARY SCHOOL NOTES.....		368
OPPORTUNITIES.....		369
LIBRARY WORK.....		370
AMONG LIBRARIANS.....		374
CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.....		376



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TWICE-A-MONTH

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New Jersey County Libraries

By SARAH B. ASKEW

Librarian, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton

WHENEVER a state attaches its name to an idea and sends it out so labeled, that state immediately endangers the affectionate regard in which it is held by its sister states. No nation, state, city, county, or individual, likes to hear patented ideas dogmatically pronounced; therefore, in the beginning, New Jersey announces that its plan was worked out to meet its individual needs and probably would not be suitable for any other state.

The New Jersey library idea is state, county and community combined, each doing its part, giving its contribution toward the cost and having its share in the labor and service, one working thru the other, never in competition, and each having the greatest measure of independence possible to efficient service.

In New Jersey the county libraries consist of offices at headquarters, usually in the county court house, a branch or station in every community no matter how small, a permanent reference collection and a loan collection for supplementary and general reading in every school.

The number of stations in the counties so far organized ranges from ninety-one in the most sparsely settled county to one hundred and forty-nine in the largest county. The volumes at these stations range from fifty to several thousand, according to the size of the community. As one county library said in its statement to the people at the time of organization, "Each community is accredited with one book per inhabitant." In smaller places it is necessary to have more than one volume per inhabitant so that the people may have a choice. There is regular and frequent exchange of books between stations and headquarters, so that every book is kept continually in service. Each county is supplied with a car fitted with shelves for the ready transportation of books. A trained librarian selected for personal fitness for the work is at the head of each county library. This librarian goes with the books to the people making regu-

lar trips in the book car over stated routes, visiting each school and station, at intervals of about one month. She leaves new books and takes away those no longer being read, allowing the librarian and local committee to select others in their place from the stock on the shelves of the car. By such exchange no book stands unused on the shelves of a branch and each community has a continual supply of new books. The arrangement of the books on shelves allows a choice of books by the station custodian or branch librarian. This is a greatly prized privilege. The librarian upon these visits advises with those in charge of the branch or station, talks with the people and straightens out problems. Any particular book wanted may be had at any time by mail or special delivery, and upon emergency calls the librarian or assistant will make a special visit. The office at headquarters acts as a central bureau for information and reference service for all branches and stations.

The work is done on a co-operative basis. The county furnishes books, trained supervision and direction, and a bureau of reference and information. The locality furnishes quarters for the branch or station, takes care of incidental expenses, and supplies a librarian and sometimes assistants. The amounts actually now being raised by localities for such purposes, in addition to the county library tax, varies from \$100 to \$26,000. The quarters furnished range from the corner of a roadside market to a Gothic building of such perfect architecture that it is listed as one of the places of interest to foreign visitors. The county librarian organizes the local branch and forms a committee to look after it.

Towns supporting municipal libraries under the "third of a mill act" which insures perpetual support are exempt from the county library tax and service. All libraries other than these municipal libraries are in the county system, retaining, however, their local boards and their

separate identity. They receive from the county library a continual supply of new books, all special books wanted, advice, personal aid and supervision when needed. Provision is made for the admission of exempt towns to the county library system after its organization. This is done by petition from the town which then pays the additional tax.

The Public Library Commission gives to the county library upon organization fifty books for each station established, and each successive year a sufficient number of books to keep intact the initial collection. These books are selected by the county librarian. It also pays to the county library every year a certain amount of money for each school building served. In addition it lends books on special call and aids whenever asked with advice and personal service. After the organization of a library in a county the Commission works in that county only thru the county library, except in exempt towns.

The type of county library established in New Jersey is necessitated by the general laws, trend of thought, type of people and settlement of the state. The first free library was established in New Jersey in 1720 and there has been a direct line of development since that date. Stock in these libraries has been handed down from parent to child. One or two libraries proudly display charters from King George II. There is in New Jersey strong local pride and sentiment for local government, built up in many cases by the age of the town. There is, however, a good deal of county spirit inherited from English customs and laws upon which New Jersey laws and government are largely built. It might be expressed "We are strongly for county activities and welfare work as long as they do not take one thing from our community." The "Home Rule" slogan is raised in the New Jersey Legislature almost as often as that of States Rights was raised in Congress.

New Jersey's density of population is caused by the crowding of people immediately across the Hudson from New York. A number of the back counties are sparsely settled. Some of the counties have a fringe of well-populated territory on the seashore or river, and a very thinly populated area stretching back for miles and miles. In at least two counties not twenty per cent of the land is taken up. One can drive a whole day without seeing a house. New Jersey has two large cities, three medium sized cities, a dozen small cities and a thousand or more small communities; while two-thirds of one-half of the counties are entirely rural.

Burlington is the county for which the county library law was passed, and it is a typical county in many ways. It is a Quaker county and is the largest in the state. It borders on

the Delaware River and slanting downward stretches to the ocean. On the river it has a fringe of prosperous factory and residential towns. A number of these towns are over two hundred years old. Adjacent to this river territory is a very rich agricultural district, with many villages, also very old, very large farms and one big, rich town. Immediately back of this lies a farming district not so rich, divided into small farms and tiny communities. Next to this comes very poor farming land and scattered hamlets. Beyond lie pine barrens running back fifty miles, with widely scattered oases where it is barely possible to make a living, each oasis with its one or two homes. The fringes of towns on the river, the rich town just off the river, and some of the villages scattered thru the rich farming districts, had their libraries, the oldest of these dating back to 1749, while others were over one hundred years old. Prosperous as they are, these towns, because of their small size, could not raise sufficient money to pay trained librarians and to buy all of the books needed; but they would not resign ownership in libraries started by the great-great-grandfathers of the present inhabitants, although the people of the communities knew that the libraries were not reaching the fullest usefulness possible. Many of the smaller towns in the back country had libraries that could barely keep in existence thru insufficient funds. The town high schools were only fairly well supplied with books. Purchases were made, but more direction was needed than could be supplied from a state center. The elementary schools, even the rural schools, spent some money each year for books, but these so-called school libraries, especially in the rural districts, needed supervision and unifying. The rural children in many cases were two years below the average in reading, and consequently in those studies depending primarily upon ability to read. Rural students in high schools could not keep up with their work because of inability to secure books. The rural section was supplied with books only thru the state traveling libraries, which, with the best administration possible, could not meet the needs because of distance of administrative unit and difficulties of transportation and exchange. Burlington could not act in many things as a county because of inequality of book supply and reference service.

The county leaders applied to the state for aid in formulating a plan by which existing libraries could be aided and united, all of the book stock of the county made available and kept in constant use, the rural schools supplied with books and given library supervision, and "all of the people" could have adequate book service.

In response to this appeal the Public Library Commission studied existing county libraries. It noted their many most excellent points, but also noted those which would not fit New Jersey. It found that in some the counties where distribution was made from only two or three dozen branches and the occasional visits of a book car, people living in small communities and the open country felt aggrieved that they were compelled to wait many weeks in order to choose from a collection, or must still take trips for books, or get them by mail without being able to look them over and see what they wanted. Complaint was made in some cases that much money was being spent on the headquarters, which two-thirds of the people seldom saw or used. Some of the small communities and rural districts rarely saw the librarian or received personal advice from experts. In some places it was said that there was very infrequent exchange of books between stations, and between stations and headquarters. Now and then there was jealousy between the towns in regard to the quarters furnished. There seemed occasionally a lack of pride in the local branch or station: "That's the county library's, not ours." Paying the local custodians from the county library fund entailed an enormous amount of work. Here and there it caused jealousy between communities when the amount of pay varied, and when the pay was small it did not seem to secure better service than that given by volunteer workers. In some communities there was still feeling about the locality having surrendered the library to the county. Taking into consideration these findings, and realizing that if they were true in a new state they would be far more true in a state of an old established order, the New Jersey plan was evolved.

The county library law to become effective in any given county must be adopted by a referendum to the people, as all public sentiment in the state is against mandatory legislation unless it be adopted by a referendum.

Seven counties have so adopted the law. The first county taking it on faith, voted two to one in its favor. The last county adopting it gave a favorable vote of nine to one. It is hoped that within ten years every county in the state, with the possible exception of Hudson County which is entirely urban, will have a county library.

The fact that the head of the county library keeps in touch with each station has done more to popularize the library than any other one thing aside from the number of stations. It gives the people intimate contact with her, and enables her to know at first hand their needs and conditions, to instil in them the love of books, and to make possible future growth by giving a real appreciation of library service.

Many have commented on how well suited the book collections were in each instance to the needs of the county. This has been ascribed to the intimate knowledge of the county which could only be gained by such close relations as are maintained by the head librarian being herself in immediate charge of book distribution.

Constant exchange of books has made it possible to do an enormous amount of work with a limited book stock. One county librarian says, "The fundamental advantage of a county library system for country districts is being very greatly appreciated,—the moving of idle or used books to localities where they can be used." More and more the custodians are learning to know their books and to know when the community has finished with them.

Only thru multiplicity of stations have these counties been able to reach the people who most needed the books. The ideal of a station in every community seems a far ideal, but that it is being done is shown by the report of a county library eighteen months after the date of its organization: "Every section of the county paying county library tax has its local station and its school stations, and is now receiving book service, reference work, or whatever assistance is needed in individual cases."

From a reading of the outline of state and county conditions it will be seen that there must be occasionally a station for only two or three houses. It is hard to make people believe that. They say, "Of course you mean thirty houses, at least." As a matter of fact sometimes the station seems to be in the open country, but observation has shown that many people travel that road during the course of a week, and most of them read the county library sign and many of them stop. These stations are in schools, grange halls, country churches, garages, roadside markets, grocery stores, country community houses, farm homes, restaurants, coast guard stations, radio stations, house boats, and many other places.

Slowly but surely the idea is taking hold that the community shall appropriate in its annual budget additional money to supplement the county library. To quote again: "There is a growing appreciation in individual communities of the commercial as well as cultural value to the municipality of a good library attractively housed and well administered." In one county alone an aggregate of not less than \$40,000 in addition to the county library tax is spent by localities for quarters, to pay librarians and assistants. This is spent under the supervision of the county librarian. With county library aid and supervision, small, struggling libraries have taken on a new lease of life, received larger local appropriations, had more gifts of money, have better trained librarians, and have

started on the real road to progress. Other communities have been encouraged to start libraries, saying that they can see their way clear to do real work with county aid. The local appropriation is a stimulus to local pride and permits of no jealousy between communities. The provision for a local board under county library supervision is in accord with Home Rule.

By furnishing each elementary school with a reference and circulating library, and making frequent visits, the county library is building up a feeling for libraries and books among pupils and teachers, as well as furnishing means for more efficient teaching. It has become the custom for the teacher to allow the children to assist in selecting from the shelves of the book car the books for their loan collection. One librarian says she does not see how the children can see from the side of the house that has no windows, but no matter from which direction the car comes, she is invariably welcomed by a stream of children pouring from the school; and if this were not a serious paper it could be told that they generally greet the car with cries of "Hot dog! Here she comes!" In many of the schools the children are having the experience of taking care of the library and learning to know books by contact and use.

In the high school branch it is again a matter of co-operation. The county furnishes books, reference material of all kinds, and trained supervision, and the local board of education supplies quarters and the librarian immediately in charge. Thru this system the county library hopes to build up in each high school a model school branch.

A number of striking and unusual things about each county library help to make life more interesting to the workers. In one county there is a county library branch in the very charcoal burner's hut made famous, or rather infamous, in *Myra of the Pines*. Another gives service to the great ship "Los Angeles." A boy astride a log in the heart of the pines, miles from a house, informs the passer-by that he never had a book until the county library came, and now he's reading *Treasure Island* on the very spot where Captain Kidd buried his money—"so they say." One station was kept in an old Dutch oven; another in a stall no longer used in a barn. Cells formerly used for a jail were converted into a really delightful station. These things, however, are just the things that add zest. The real thing is that a number of high schools not formerly approved, are now on the approved list; the reading and history averages of school children in counties so served have risen two grades. The economic value of counties has been raised because the people have been aided in their

trades. The type of quarters for stations has improved; the women have themselves collected the material and have made the men build houses for branches, where before the station was housed in a barber shop or in a meat market. Struggling little libraries have become real units of library service.

To say that seven county libraries have circulated upward of two million books from branches does not convey the real work done. The ultimate value of the work consists in awakening a desire for book service, creating a belief in the printed word as a vital factor in life, bringing books to people who have never been able to obtain them before, in giving reference service to the man in the country, in promoting a happier, better and more efficient rural life,—that is the real work of this new development.

To quote again, and this time from the report of a Scotchman who made a study of New Jersey county libraries: "It is not merely a matter of getting books to the readers, but also of exploiting the message in the books with a definite view of expanding community life."

Course in Medical Bibliography

LAST month the Medical College of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, inaugurated its new course in medical literature and bibliography. In a number of schools the importance of bibliographical knowledge has been stressed by individual teachers, but the college believes that this is the first established course of this nature included in the curriculum of any medical school in the country. An attempt is being made to show the student the real value of literature which constitutes such an important part of the background of his work; and to teach him how to use a library. The Faculty is fortunate in securing as lecturer Charles Frankenberger, librarian of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, whose wide knowledge of bibliography and of the relative values of medical literature can now be made available for the medical student as a part of his training. The course is also further evidence of the co-operation of the library officials of the Medical Society, for they already have had created a special student membership with definite library privileges.

Representatives of the A.L.A. at the Edinburgh meeting of the (British) Library Association in September will be the new president, the latest ex-president, the secretary, and the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

A State-wide Library Service

Facts and Impressions of the New Jersey Library Commission's Work, as seen by Robert D. MacLeod, Dunfermline, Scotland, Editor of County Libraries (Quarterly)

WHAT I was told at Newark by Mr. Dana made me desirous of seeing some of the operations of the Public Library Commission of New Jersey and associated township, county, and school services. A county library was on my list, but I decided to see the Commission headquarters at Trenton, one or two typical small libraries, and otherwise fill in the picture. Thanks to Mr. Dana, Miss Askew (librarian and organizer at Trenton), Miss Edith Smith of Morris County, and members of Mr. Dana's staff, I was given an opportunity of seeing practically every side of state, county and local library service; but what one saw just made one anxious to see more. Doubtless, however, the types seen were representative and generally illustrative of the service. It was not possible to spend much time at any one place, nor was it necessary. In going about one cultivates the faculty of sizing up things quietly without asking unnecessary questions. I found at places that it was quite possible to discuss the psychology of Anita Loos and other abstract subjects practically all the time of one's stay, and yet come away with a fairly accurate knowledge of methods and resources. That was a refreshing system. For the rest, a glance at the usual business books, the shelves, catalogs and indexes, accommodation and equipment, recent reports, and at the library itself in action, provided one mentally with the general ideas that would give useful impressions.

As I hope to give a more or less systematic picture of what may quite properly be called the Commission side of the New Jersey library service (tho the Commission is most modest in the matter), I shall deal with it under the five heads of: 1. The Public Library Commission; 2. Township libraries; 3. County libraries; 4. School libraries; and 5. Common service features.

1. THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Commission was formed under an act passed in 1900 which authorized the Governor of New Jersey to appoint five residents of the State to act as library commissioners and to report their corporate doings to the legislature in January of each year. The commissioners act without fee, only petty expenses incidental to their work being allowed up to a total sum for the Commission of five hundred dollars a year. The definite work of the Commission is

to give such advice as may be required by librarians or trustees of public libraries in the State as regards book selection, cataloging, and the general management and administration of their libraries. The Commission may make donations up to one hundred dollars to public libraries having stocks of less than five thousand volumes on consideration that the trustees of such libraries set aside an equivalent sum for the purchase of books. An appropriation is made by the State to cover the work and outlays of the Commission, and the only general reservation as to spending is that the Commission shall not incur any debt or make any donation or expenditure exceeding in the aggregate the appropriation made for its use from time to time by the legislature.

The complete work of the Commission today covers the following activities, and it may be seen clearly how these have broadened out: advises library boards and librarians; arranges for new libraries to be established wherever possible; supervises school libraries; lends books to individuals who have not access to libraries; advises and supplies the best books on a given subject to serious readers; procures books from the large libraries of the State or in other states for the use of people in the small towns and rural districts; advises as to the best books for children; approves book lists for schools in receipt of state aid so that good choice may be made; sends out book lists on any given subject; sends out traveling libraries to small communities and rural districts, and takes on as many new community centers for travelling libraries each year as the appropriation will permit. The loan and propaganda work of the Commission in a recent year may briefly be indicated statistically as follows: It circulated over 900,000 books; borrowed on special loan for more than 49,000 people; sent out more than 20,000 lists of books for reading; approved over 1,000 school lists; sent speakers to 335 meetings. Even at that the demands made on the Commission were not completely fulfilled. I do not know what the State appropriation was last year, but it is abundantly clear that more funds would result in a great extension of the Commission's work.

For the first five years of its existence, 1900-5, the Commission appears to have acted almost solely in an advisory capacity, but as from 1905, when it took over travelling libraries, down to

1920, it concentrated very largely on this department, and the work of spreading these libraries all over the State developed smoothly yet tremendously. Notwithstanding its success in getting local libraries started by communities all over the State, the demands for traveling libraries did not ease off, and by the end of the War the demands had become so heavy that relief had to be sought in a new policy. In 1919 serious difficulties arose as to transport, so a scheme of regional pools was adopted whereby traveling libraries could be exchanged at centers arranged without returning them to Trenton until such time as the books in the collections had been fully used by each sub-centre. This form of regional service was also advocated in respect of the township libraries, which were urged by the Commission to extend their service so as to include surrounding rural areas. Thus, on the basis of what had apparently become a top-heavy travelling library service, and encouraged, so to speak, by the transport difficulties, the idea of the county library as the real solution of rural service was developed, and in 1921 the first of such libraries was established under the act of 1920 in Burlington County.

No doubt in time the spread of the county library system, plus the excellent service which now exists in all populous localities, will result in a great reduction, if not an entire supersession of the travelling service from Trenton, but the time is not yet. Altho the seven existing county libraries have each taken, or are taking, over the responsibility for book service within their respective peripheries—which service has hitherto been met largely by the traveling libraries—yet the number of such libraries sent out by the Commission increases each year, and, in fact, the total demand for such is not met. In 1921, the year in which the first county library was established, the Commission sent out 2,289 traveling libraries containing 114,450 books to 762 centers. Last year, altho six county libraries were functioning in the State, 3,007 traveling libraries containing 150,450 books were sent out to 1,231 centers. The lesson of these figures is that the library field of New Jersey has undergone intensive culture and that the results have been wonderfully successful. But it is not unlikely, as I suggest—and it may in fact be in the mind of the Commission—that when the twenty-one counties have adopted the County Library Act, the work of the State Commission in respect of the traveling libraries will take on a new bearing, be very much reduced, or cease altogether. It is just possible that the excellent service which the traveling libraries have freely rendered to communities in New Jersey has tended to retard the adoption of the library acts by some of the communities. In

one other state of the Union which had a large traveling library service this service was dropped shortly after the county library policy was adopted, with a view to forcing the counties to adopt the county library acts. But the Library Commission of New Jersey no doubt could force the pace at any time. Down to date its policy appears to have been admirably consistent and natural in its development.

2. TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES

Township libraries function under the provision of a general public libraries act passed in 1905, this act being the great charter of New Jersey libraries. Under it, and later amending and complementary acts, townships (which correspond roughly to scattered villages), may erect library buildings, equip and staff libraries, and generally arrange for an effective local service. The description of a township library is as follows: There may be a library center at which books are issued, and collections may be located at points easy of access. The collections are moved around or changed at intervals, and collections may also be made available to bodies or groups of students. In fact, collections are placed at all points at which they are likely to reach the people: in post offices, general stores, schools, churches, and with all sorts of social, educational and business organizations. Each township has a librarian, and a Ford car is used by her to enable her to effect rapid exchanges and to get about to pay visits of inspection. The township library rate amounts to one-third of a mill on every dollar on assessable property, i.e., one cent per thirty dollars. The control of the township library is vested in a board appointed by the township committee, but each locality in which a center has been instituted may have its own local committee with limited powers. About six years ago, and consequent on the increase in administrative and purchasing costs, a scheme of uniting township libraries administratively was evolved with a view to running them somewhat on the lines of a large city system with many branches from a central administrative point, and supervised generally by a trained librarian. The first such combination to be effected was in Middletown Township, Monmouth County, in 1921, to serve eleven small villages and a rural population of about 5,000. It is just possible that this particular system at Middletown has been, or may be, absorbed in the Monmouth County Library since established. I imagine the Commission is keener on county-wide service for library purposes than on fostering smaller units. Under the library laws of the State power is given to local libraries of all sorts to throw in their lot with the county library, and presumably in time this will affect the position of the existing township libraries.

3. COUNTY LIBRARIES

I have already indicated in treating of the Commission's traveling libraries the natural manner in which county libraries seemed to suggest themselves as a further solution of the great problem of state-wide library service. The county library, in fact, appeared to become almost a necessity in the state scheme in view of the extraordinary difficulties experienced in transport arrangements after the War. Propaganda was undertaken, and in 1920, as already stated, the County Library Act was passed. This act is permissive and allows for contract with any existing library within the county, with a view to the administration of county library service from such library. But if the elected board does not so contract it is required within sixty days from the adoption of the act to appoint a Commission to be known as "The County Library Commission," consisting of five members who shall serve without fee. The county library rate must not be less than one-fifth of a mill and it is levied on all the real and personal property of the participating communities. As has been explained, communities which have already public libraries may assign their rights to, and be included in, the county library scheme; otherwise existing libraries are out with the county library.

I visited the headquarters of the Morris County Library and collected data there which was later much supplemented by what I learned from Miss Sarah B. Askew, the Commission's librarian and organizer, and from the material circulated in connection with the county systems. Roughly, the scheme of organization is as follows:

The headquarters of the county schemes are unpretentious and are of a book store nature only. In some instances local librarians visit the headquarters to choose books, but no section of the population is supposed to be served any better than the rest. The aim is to give an equal service to everybody and the books go to isolated homes as well as to every community, no matter how remote. This is a big ideal in service, and from discussion at the Atlantic City Conference I could clearly see that the county librarians found it almost impossible to rise to it. It is also aimed to establish stations in every community where even three or four families can be served with convenience.

The selection of books is made as far as possible in terms of the ascertained requirements, and frequent changes are effected so as to secure freshness of supply. No station is ever allowed to be without books—and this arrangement is suggestive to us in this country, as it indicates the real weakness of the present box system of supply, which makes it exceedingly difficult to arrange for any really useful stock of books

to be left at centers during the periods of exchange.

The Commission, which, of course, has all along had a considerable say in the organization of these county libraries, has given close attention as to the selection of county librarians. They are selected for their knowledge of rural as well as urban life; their ability to mix with people; their ability to interest people in books; their adaptability and common sense; their training in the use of books and in aiding people to get the information wanted; and for their knowledge of the administration of a library. They are not required to remain any longer at headquarters during working hours than is necessary, apart from the attention they must give to the routine work of the office. Their main work is understood to be in the counties with the people. They are expected to go to the centers at frequent and regular intervals to give all sorts of bookish advice, to help the library readers to plan study courses, to advise as to books on different lines of work, to interest the boys and girls in good reading, and to make of the library in each district a center for further education and for the promotion of community and individual welfare.

The county librarians are expected to work in closest co-operation with all county officials whose work has any bearing on rural interests. Whatever these officials may require or suggest in the way of books likely to be of use, either to themselves or to the community, the county librarians are expected to buy. They must also work in close touch with the county boards of agriculture and ensure that the boards know the resources of the libraries. The librarians are also required to assist the various county officials at their conferences in the county, to talk on books at these conferences, and, in fact, to dedicate themselves to assist every good movement that may arise for the betterment of the community. This statement suggests that the functions of the county librarian in New Jersey are quite social-educational in character and that the mechanical work of book distribution has behind it the best ideals of training in citizenship. One cannot but realize that the county librarian in New Jersey is doing educational work and missionary work of a high order.

Service to the centers is given by a book van, usually a Ford, which carries on shelves five hundred books and three hundred more inside. The local librarians and individual readers in the outlying localities make their choice from the books on the shelves, and the accommodation inside the car is for books specially requisitioned from the central office. Exchanges *in toto* are not effected. When a locality is finished with a number of books in its collection, these

are handed to the county librarian, who places them on the shelves of the car, and they are then available for other centers she is due to visit. The locality handing over any books is, of course, free to make choice of books to take the places of those handed back. Any special requests for books which may come into the central office between library visits are attended to by post. The book van system has met with great success in all the counties in which it has been used, and, in fact, the county librarians find it entirely effective for their purposes. I was assured that they would not consider adopting the box method. They prefer to go with the books so as always to ensure that the local centers are running smoothly, and to give all the help and inspiration possible.

A small standing collection of books is placed at each center, and this collection remains unchanged for so long as the volumes in it are of use; volumes no longer required are handed over at the exchanges and others, chosen from the van, are left in their place. Special demands, made on the occasion of visits, if they cannot be met from the stock in the van, are attended to by headquarters on the return of the van. Apart from the regular visits which are paid to the local centers, the county librarian is required to pay such other visits as the centers may suggest. She may also be called upon to do reference work for individuals and organizations, and to collect material on any given subject, and to find any desired information.

In the material given me at one county library it is explained that when the library was first started the Commission gave to the county a nucleus collection of 1,000 volumes upon which to build. In six months the library had grown to rather more than 10,000 volumes, and in that period these had been cataloged and put into use. The books were chosen from specially prepared lists and to meet specific requests. According to the plan of organization the county library offered to supply the books if the localities served would furnish the necessary accommodation for them and appoint a librarian. This is the usual arrangement in all the counties. The local centers comprise stores, churches, schools, and private homes. Ninety-nine centers were opened in the first six months, while a considerable mail service was in operation from the office. In the preliminary work or organization the librarian spoke before twenty-one groups of people including all sorts of bodies, and seventy-one schools were visited.

Apart from the circulation of books, the county libraries undertake the supply of pictures, gramophone records, and supplementary books on topics of study, and demonstrations of study methods are given.

It would seem that the adoption of the county

as the unit of library service has resulted in a better library service than anything hitherto given to the rural areas of New Jersey. I am inclined to think that that is largely because of the better financial and administrative position and consequently the better service thereby made possible. The New Jersey county libraries are doing rather more work than are our British schemes. At the same time it has to be remembered that the New Jersey counties are very much smaller than are our British counties; but that may appear like begging the question. The success of any movement depends largely on vision, and the schemes in New Jersey are full of vision. It is not merely a matter of getting books to readers, but also of exploiting the message in books with the definite view of expanding community life.

4. SCHOOL LIBRARIES

The power of the Public Library Commission and the special degree of respect it has earned from educationists is clearly seen in the case of school library service. Down to 1903 school libraries were a concern of the Department of Public Instruction, but over the years it was realized that generally the results obtained from teacher service alone were not equal to what had been hoped, for teachers have their own special duties to perform. The Public Library Commission took over the work after the legal formalities had been arranged in an amending act of 1914. Since then the State Commission has functioned directly in the interest of these libraries, but its activities are practically limited to schools without the areas of regular library service. It sends on request to teachers graded book lists; lists of best books upon any given subject; special loans of books if there are no library facilities; gives ten dollars each year to any school which raises ten dollars for library purposes; sends traveling libraries for school and community use; gives free advice on any library matters; sends agents to help forward the library movement.

In respect of communities which are already being served by public libraries, it is the aim of the Commission to co-ordinate as far as possible the library work of the schools with that of the community libraries, and the Commission indicates clearly that its preference as to service lies with the public library, which is usually better stocked, equipped, and staffed than any of the school libraries. Possibly the comparison of the resources of the public libraries and school libraries may appear strange, so it is necessary to explain that in many instances in the United States so-called school libraries are quite as big as some of our public libraries on this side. Altho the Commission is so desirous of making the public libraries the centers both for community and school use, the school libra-

ries have continued to develop and they are not now the more or less moribund institutions that they were when the Commission first took them over. For the rest, the relationship of the public libraries to the schools may be indicated by the following abstract of suggestions issued by the Commission: The public librarian or one of the Commission's agents should have the opportunity of giving library talks to all first year high school pupils; the public library may, on request, lend small class-room collections for the grade class-rooms; special library rooms should be provided in high schools, these rooms to be served and regarded as branches of the public libraries and to be administered by a qualified librarian; high school libraries may be established on an independent basis in districts where there are no public libraries, but these must be in the charge of a person with library training and experience. So much for school library service in relation to town libraries.

As to the relationship of the county libraries to the schools, I have already lightly referred to that in dealing with county libraries, but for convenience and the proper classification of such matter as I have, I must add a little. The county libraries necessarily have a close relationship to the schools, as many of the latter serve as local centers. Each school is provided by the county library with a reference collection which is chosen with the aid of the teachers themselves and others immediately interested. Exchange calls are made at the schools by the county librarian once a month or oftener. Generally her work with the schools is practically the same as at the other stations and centers of the county library service. It may be useful to summarise the three definite directions in which service is actually given: (1) by equipping all schools with reference libraries for class-room use and adding to same as required; (2) by supplying circulating libraries to the schools for home use; and (3) by supplying such special material as may be required by the teachers and pupils to help them in their school work. It will be clear that the obligations, if not the powers, of the county librarians in relation to school library service are exceedingly heavy.

I have already referred to the fact that many of the school libraries are almost equal in size and in administrative technique to what we term small town libraries, and, indeed, I could not think of any greater contrast in library service than that afforded by what is called in England a school library with some of the school libraries I visited in New Jersey and in other states. The aim has been to make the school libraries as complete as possible so that the school children would always know how to make use of books and libraries, and always feel at home in public libraries. Further, school library

centers are not invariably limited in their functions to the school population, but also serve as community libraries. This, of course, is an ideal which is hardly being approximated to in New Jersey or in any other state.

5. COMMON SERVICE FEATURES

At this stage I should like to gather up some threads. It will have been observed that each kind of library service in New Jersey as described has some common features, and I should like to refer to these briefly.

The State Public Library Commission administers a loan service for the benefit of all sorts of libraries in the State. Since 1916 this service has increased five fold. If the books required are not available at headquarters they are borrowed from other libraries in the state or from libraries elsewhere in the United States at which the books required may be available. Roughly, forty per cent of the books supplied on special loan are obtained by the Commission from other libraries. In the same way the county libraries meet the special demands of the smaller libraries in their areas. There is, in fact, the freest possible interloan service between libraries, and the system is developing rapidly in all directions.

All libraries give service to the state prisons, reformatories, homes, hospitals, by sending to them discarded items.

Exhibits are held both by the Commission and by other libraries whenever possible, in association with conferences, fairs, etc. The propaganda value of these exhibits is said to be great. At the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial Exposition I saw a New Jersey Public Library Commission exhibit illustrative of general library service. It was an admirable demonstration.

Summer schools and library classes have been organized by the Commission in the past, and now a hearty degree of co-operation is extended to the work by the counties and other library agents. In the future the Summer School is to be conducted according to the requirements and standards of the American Library Association. It has been found that this work has been effective in stimulating the interest of students in library work and also in helping to secure a better type of library worker to take charge of school and other libraries.

Apart from the New Jersey Library Association, there are a number of other library organizations in the State, mostly connected with the county libraries. The whole purpose of these very live organizations is the advancement of the library movement in the respective areas. They meet quarterly or half-yearly and one of their functions is to hold local classes. It is a definite part of the policy of the Commission and of those in charge of the county and local libraries to organize these associations. Practi-

cally every county library has, or is connected with, a county library association.

This survey of library conditions in those parts of New Jersey in which the Public Library Commission functions most actively is meant to be no more than suggestive, and even at that it is doubtless a close study for those unacquainted with American conditions. The area of New Jersey is not much larger than that of Wales. It has a population of three and a half millions, and Wales has rather more than two millions; it has twenty-one counties and Wales has twelve; the population per square mile is 420 in New Jersey and in Wales 300. New Jersey library institutions on the rates fare much better than do those in this country, and further, they benefit more from gifts, both in books and in money, than do our rate supported libraries. In many ways the general conditions as I found them made me think that this state, altho very much smaller than our own country, has conditions more parallel to our own than any other of the fourteen states I visited. We can therefore draw useful library lessons from the state where serious attempt over a quarter of a century has been made to work out a synthetic library policy. In Britain the only really useful attempt so far made to give library service on a regional basis is in the case of the county libraries. True, certain extra-urban powers have been conferred, but nothing much has resulted. I would only add that what I saw in the little State of New Jersey served to confirm my views as to the magnificent results that can be got from library service on national and co-operative lines.

A. L. A. Officers Nominated

THE A.L.A. Nominating Committee, composed of Malcolm G. Wyer, chairman, Nora Crimmins, W. E. Henry, Frank P. Hill, and Martha Wilson proposes as officers for the year following the Toronto Conference:

President, Carl B. Roden.

First vice-president, Tommie Dora Barker and Charles H. Compton.

Second vice-president, Julia Ideson and Charles E. Rush.

Treasurer, Matthew S. Dudgeon.

Trustee of Endowment Fund, Harry A. Wheeler.

Members of the Executive Board, Arthur L. Bailey, Louise B. Krause, Mary U. Rothrock, and C. C. Williamson.

Members of the Council, W. O. Carson, Alfred D. Keator, John A. Lowe, Ralph Munn, Charles V. Park, Mildred H. Pope, Flora B. Roberts, Eleanor S. Stephens, Charlotte Templeton, and Nell Unger.

Free on Request

The Texas State Library, Austin, Texas, has a number of duplicate Texas documents to distribute to libraries willing to pay the assembling and transportation costs, and provided that when the Texas State Library secures the space for them, the libraries requesting the Texas duplicates will offer some of their duplicates in exchange.

Libraries on the mailing list of the Texas State Library have already received all documents to date, beginning with those issued the latter part of 1919. Of these, there are 769 documents, weighing 205 pounds. For the period 1880 to the latter part of 1919, there are 620 documents, weighing 327 pounds. The number of copies of each document varies from two or three to a dozen or more.

The cost of assembling all duplicate documents since 1880 is \$4.40.

Who Goes to Conferences?

CHIEF librarians outnumbered their professional associates in attendance at the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference of the A. L. A. last October. There were 739 in all, followed by 701 heads of departments and branch librarians. Three hundred and seventy-three assistants made a good showing. There were also present thirty-six trustees, thirty-five library school instructors, twenty-five commission workers, twenty editors, ninety-one commercial agents, one hundred and seventy-nine "others,"—and twenty-five library school students.

An Advisory Service on Adult Education

CONSIDERABLE data on the work of libraries in relation to adult education, assembled by the A. L. A., is at the disposal of librarians in the development of their educational service. The Executive Assistant of the Board on the Library and Adult Education welcomes correspondence from librarians concerning their problems and plans and the work they are doing.

Is perhaps the day coming when a new function of the public libraries will be recognized and openly developed and encouraged—that of providing oases of peace and quiet for those with troubled nerves, a harmless occupation for the unoccupiable, perhaps an open door back to normal health for those whose equilibrium has been only slightly disturbed? This function would do for adults the same service as the special classes for retarded children, and would be another phase of the libraries' part in the adult education movement. From "Library Loafers" by A LIBRARIAN, in *Survey*, January 15.

New Mexico: A Great Library Opportunity

By MARGERY BEDINGER

*Librarian of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, N. M.,
and President of the New Mexico Library Association*

NEW MEXICO! A land of blazing light shimmering thru great distances to lovely pastel shades; tremendous free spaces teasing the eye with their far horizons; gigantic mountains, rearing their jagged, rock masses thousands of abrupt feet from the desert at their base; great primeval forests, endless stretches of mesa, grey, drab or particolored, with delicate, or bizarre flowers; tiny, unfinished hamlets of adobe, seeming to spring from the soil, and picturesque even in ruin; and finally, the American spirit of progress, pushing forward, spreading out, taming the rivers with great dams, turning the arid desert into placid farms, replacing the adobe with rude shacks of wood, and later humming cities of brick, concrete and steel. New Mexico is all that remains of our last frontier. She has developed beyond the first stage, but the life and thought of her people reflect the nearness to that time of struggle, and the recollection of those days of sordid and heroic strife for the elements of bare existence determines their point of view. She is in a transition period—the fight for life is past, altho the state is still burdened and shackled by lack of money, and the striving for a fuller life is welling up strongly on every side, a little undirected and dazed as yet—for the haunting memory of the old days clings, and standards are not yet clearly outlined, and goals not definitely known.

New Mexico did not become a state until 1912. Seven per cent of her population is Indian, and how large a proportion is Mexican, or Spanish-American, as the new, exacter phrase has it, the census tables do not say—probably it is over thirty-three and one-third per cent. These, as well as the Indians, speak Spanish. Only three states surpass her in extent of territory, yet forty-three outdo her in size of population. Arizona and New Mexico are tied for third place from the bottom in respect to density of population, their figure being 2.9 persons per square mile, or to turn it around, there are more square rods per person in these states than any other in the country save only Nevada and Wyoming; and New Mexico takes advantage of her square miles, too, for eighty-two per cent of her population is rural. There is only one city of 10,000 or over, only three between 5,000 and 10,000, and eight of 2,500 to 5,000, in all her 122,503 square miles of territory.

She still depends upon her broad and oftentimes scanty range lands for one of her chief sources of income; agriculture along her precious rivers and on her irrigation projects is another most important one; mines furnish another source, and there is some manufacturing. Most of her livelihood is still gained by outdoor pursuits, rough and hardy, suitable to the pioneer, but uncertain and not always lucrative.

From early times, there has been interest in education. Thru private efforts, schools were established here and there over the territory, but her vast expanse, her mixed population, and the comparatively few years she has been under American government, as well as her isolation, have meant that wide intelligent interest in education has necessarily been limited, and so it is not surprising that it was 1925 before the requirements for teachers' certificates included a high school education. The state's effort toward higher education is unfortunately divided among seven institutions, the University at Albuquerque, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at State College, the Military Institute at Roswell, the School of Mines at Socorro, and three Normal Schools, one at Silver City, one at Las Vegas, and one at Santa Fé. Thus there is waste, duplication, and a dividing of cherries into many bites. Pioneering means giving up civilization and going into the unconquered wilds; it means living in a sod or mud house, with tables and chairs made from logs—one side roughly smoothed; it means only a few sorts of things to eat; not only making all your own soap, candles and clothes, but spinning and weaving the cloth first; it means grinding toil and a doing without everything but the bare necessities. It breeds hardihood, but it crushes and starves out the finer, higher fruits of the mind and soul. There is no time, no strength, no means for reading, pictures, music, beauty, the social amenities. It is impossible for people from an old civilization to realize how complete was the sacrifice the pioneers made, nor how their children's children are still paying the price. A visitor from the East wondered why in a progressive Texas city, with beautiful banks, railroad station and churches, the library should be a gift of Carnegie. A little thought showed her that banks, railroads and churches after all came before libraries in the development of a city from a wilderness. She

merely had not realized that the city which looked so complete materially, was really not adult, but merely adolescent. And this was Texas. New Mexico is younger yet.

Thus it may be seen that in the Sunshine State there are unlimited opportunities in every field for the development of the intellectual and aesthetic sides of life. And of course, all librarians immediately think first of the role public libraries may play in this development. The A.L.A. figures state that there are 263,826 people or 73 per cent of the total population of the state without library facilities. There are twenty-five public libraries in New Mexico. These vary from well equipped, organized collections in their own buildings, open the usual hours, as at Albuquerque, Santa Fé and Roswell, to small collections, mostly fiction, housed in a home, community house or store, and open only when the volunteer librarians can be there. In addition to these, there are about as many or more school libraries; these too vary, from large, excellently run ones to a few shelves of heterogeneous volumes. It is safe to say that most of these libraries are small, struggling affairs. Their locations, however, are interesting; the libraries are pretty evenly scattered over the state, all but seven of the thirty-one counties are represented, and the distribution is fairly uniform. It is usually three libraries, counting all sorts, to a county. The counties average considerably over fifty square miles of territory. The "library density" can readily be estimated. Three facts stand out from this cursory statement—the great need for libraries thruout the state; the wide-spread desire for them on the part of the people; and the splendid field New Mexico offers for the development of county libraries. The libraries now in existence have been organized by groups of a few private individuals who have felt urgently the need for the things books can bring. With this sentiment so wide-spread, with the lack of library facilities so great, surely the field is ripe for the joy to be got from the hard work that brings results a hundred-fold.

So much for the field—now for the workers. At the meeting of the New Mexico Educational Association at Santa Fé, last November, the Library Section met, seven people, one a teacher, one a representative of the Library Bureau and five librarians. After the meeting, the librarians organized the New Mexico Library Association. It had been organized before, but it was very young and struggling. Officers were elected, committees were appointed, and plans were laid for work for the year. To be devastatingly frank, three librarians met in front of the open fire in the house of one of their number, and proceeded to lay plans. It was quite amusing—three lone women and the whole wild state of

New Mexico! But they knew there were other enthusiastic people scattered in different parts of the state upon whose help and interest they could count. First a constitution committee chairman was appointed; this committee has been working, and soon the new association will attain the dignity of a proper organization. The next was a careful plan for regular, definite state-wide publicity. The president was made chairman; a list of possible reporters, one for each county, was given the secretary, who wrote personal letters to them, describing the effort being made and asking them to gather and send in news regularly. A circular letter, with personal address, was sent to all the English newspapers of the state of any importance, explaining that news of the libraries in New Mexico would be sent them and requesting regular space. Beginning with 1927, two mimeographed sheets of news about New Mexico libraries have gone every month to the papers, which have been pretty generous with their response. This scheme serves the purpose of an informal library survey, as well as giving encouragement and stimulation to local workers. It is the most important piece of work that has been done.

Toward this same end of publicity, advantage has been taken of a news writing contest in connection with a course in journalism given at the New Mexico College of Agriculture. A series of several articles about the library in that institution were sent out and published in all the largest papers in the state. A "Book Shelf" describing new books of interest to New Mexicans, edited by the librarian of this same college, is sent out fortnightly by the Extension Service, and a "Book Talk" is given every month as part of the regular college radio program. At the annual conference of the County Agents of the Extension Service of the Agricultural College, the librarian met with the woman agents and presented the need for libraries in New Mexico, and the uses which county agents could make of them, urging them to sow the seed as they traveled about in their districts. A.L.A. literature was distributed. The enthusiastic support of one county agent was secured thru gifts of back numbers of fiction magazines which are not bound. She leaves these on her visits, in hopeful places, and thus arouses interest thru a practical demonstration of library service.

Plans are now being made for a visit from Miss Julia W. Merrill, A.L.A. extension worker, in April, at Santa Fé. Meetings of various types of influential people are hoped for, as well as a large gathering of those directly interested in libraries.

The two great needs are money and legislation. The state is poor and has many calls for vital necessities, things which must come before libraries. The legislature meets only biennially.

But before any definite progress can be made, the people at large must be aroused to the need for libraries, and the interest already present must be stimulated, guided and educated. New Mexico is almost a virgin field, but it is a fertile one, and one that is very important.

For always in the minds of those who know and love this raw, undeveloped state is the memory of her rich heritage of beauty and culture, the legacy of Spain in the height of her glory, combined with the native treasure of Indian art. The painters' and writers' colonies at Santa Fé

and Taos give witness to the storehouse of inspiration for artistic achievement that lies in this wonderful land. Surely the Americans will not be behind in realizing this opportunity and utilizing it to the full for the enrichment of the life of her people. American enterprise can be trusted to bring material advancement; it is in the realm of the aesthetic and spiritual that we sometimes fail. We must, therefore, especially guard this source of artistic wealth, and it is in the development of New Mexico in these fields that libraries must play an important part.

Open House at Earlham College Library

ON March the second, the Earlham College Library held Open House for more than four hundred guests including students, members and friends of the college.

Spanish señoritas, Greek maidens, Swiss peasants, Colonial ladies, Quakeresses, English damsels of various periods of history, and representatives of other lands—student assistants in the library—met the guests as they entered, accompanied them as they visited the various ex-

hibits, and served refreshments to the guests before they took their departure.

Since Earlham College is a Quaker school the first exhibit on the table in the center of the room was the collection of popular Quaker books with a poster headed by a row of prim Quaker ladies in bonnets and the quotation from Charles Lamb "Possess the depth of thine own spirit in stillness." Next to that on the same table was the poetry collection including poets



NATIONAL AND PERIOD COSTUMED GUIDES TO EARLHAM'S KNOW YOUR LIBRARY EXHIBIT

from Homer to Merrill Root, a member of our college faculty, whose first volume of poetry *The Lost Eden* is just now on the market. The "Reading with a Purpose" books came next and made a most attractive showing with their many colors.

In the first alcove a large placard announced "First Aid for the Intelligentsia" and the exhibit included the *Readers' Guide*, *World Almanac*, *Who's Who*, *Song Index*, *Index to One-Act Plays*, etc.

Fiction had the slogan "Fiction portrays human life" and was in the same alcove with costume books having a gaily colored poster labeled "The glass of fashion." Biography in the next alcove had a reproduction of Boardman Robinson's "Walt Whitman" and the quotation "Man is the tale of Narrative Old Time."

History for the lay reader had the quotation "History is a voice sounding across the centuries"; drama, "Plays are the mirrors of life"; and music, "Music is the universal language of mankind." Books of games and parties flanked a gay poster which said "Play refreshes tired minds" while books dealing with international relations, and with our relations one to another bore the slogan "None liveth to himself alone." Science boasted a splendid Pasteur etching which was borrowed for the evening, and the quotation "Science is certainty—is truth found out." Good manners and form carried the quotation "Before you can be eccentric you must know where the circle is."

Religion—general and applied—had this from Seneca "The soul has this proof of its divinity—that divine things delight it"; art, "Only through art can we realize our perfection"; and the travel section bore the slogan "Read before you travel." In this section there were many lovely posters sent by courtesy of the National Association of Book Publishers announcement of posters which could be obtained from 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, and a number of Spanish posters loaned by Miss Elsie McCoy of the department of modern languages.

Holidays had an alcove to themselves and included posters for Christmas, Mother's Day, Thanksgiving, St. Patrick's day, etc.

The guests were allowed to handle the exhibits and the students took the names of those wanting to take out books. These were put in the pocket of the book and charged the next day.

In the middle of the evening I made a very short talk calling attention to some of the exhibits and to certain books in a number of them.

On the charging desk was a poster with this from Poe "Many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." Here were a few of our older books with their lure of the age—nothing, perhaps, which would have made necessary pad-

locks and chains, but books old enough to be of interest to students who are mostly concerned with the latest edition and the latest book. 1585, 1672, 1681, 1714 were some of the dates on the title pages of these books.

"Know your library" was the key note of the Open House, expressed in a large poster facing the entrance. In this spirit the guests toured the displays and were most appreciative in their expressions as to the social and educational worth of the occasion.

RUBY E. CUNDIFF, *Acting Librarian*

The Union List and Religion

IN the field of religion the *Union List of Serials* is weak. If this statement is a surprise it may readily be verified by subjecting the *List* to any fair comparative test. Yet, if this weakness has not already been observed widely, no one need be surprised. The *List* is so important and already shows its value so constantly that its worth, rather than its limitations, appeals, and shortcomings which exist are easily overlooked. They will appear later. If by calling attention to them while the *List* is still in process its final form can be made more valuable, this ought to be done.

Some examples of the weakness of the *List* for religion easily checked up may be useful. The items under the name of any one of the states will illustrate the point. Such an examination of the *List* reveals that, while law, medical and other scientific reports of state organizations are included, the reports of state religious bodies are not listed. A similar impression is received at once if one turns to the titles beginning with Religion and its cognates and compares the number of these with the headings beginning with the word Law, or Medicine, or Science, and its cognates. To be sure there is some alleviation of the matter by the fact that religious magazines and newspapers have been favorably considered and have due place. Important as these are, however, indispensable in fact for research, the proceedings of religious bodies, not only national but state, are frequently even more essential; and they are entirely omitted from the *List* as it stands at present, while even local general historical reports, such as those for county organizations, are given recognition. Such being the facts it is interesting to consider the explanation.

The first item for explaining appears as one notes that, while, among the approximately two hundred co-operating libraries, there are about fifteen that are state libraries or those that otherwise emphasize general history, about a dozen which are specifically medical libraries, and eight or ten others or more which are strongly scientific, there are only two libraries which

specialize in the proceedings of religious bodies. This in itself is enough to lead those who are interested in research, and librarians who aid those engaged in research, to pause and consider.

One other important item should be added. This item is that those in charge of the *Union List* and the selection of what shall be included have definitely taken a position against including the proceedings of religious organizations, not only organizations which are local but also those of state-wide activities and some even which are national in scope. As a result, reports which preserve the proceedings of religious bodies, in some cases for a century, are treated as tho they do not exist, even for the libraries which are co-operating.

It may be, of course, that there is not enough interest in religious research so that investigators, or librarians who cater to their wishes, have occasion to be concerned over the fact that the

List is distressingly weak in religious items. It may be that the absence of such proceedings from the *List* is not likely to be felt in the days ahead.

At any rate, while the *List* is still in process and may perhaps be subject to revision, it is obviously the time for the matter to be brought to the attention of those who are concerned and thus their judgment be given opportunity for expression.

If, in view of such judgment, the proceedings of religious bodies of state and national organizations ought to have the recognition which is given to law, medicine, etc., at least for libraries already co-operating, then let those who are interested speak at once to Mr. H. M. Lydenberg, chairman of the Committee, or else hereafter for ever hold their peace.

FRANK GRANT LEWIS, *Librarian*,
Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pa.

The Supply of Children's Librarians

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have read "The Bung and the Spile" in LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 1 with much interest since it has frequently happened that I have been called upon to discuss the pros and cons of children's work with prospective students. I believe the writer has diagnosed the case correctly and that transfer, regarded as a promotion, is responsible to a very great extent for the depletion in ranks. Given a branch librarian and children's librarian with "hearts that beat as one" her remedy might be effective. It might.

But what about paragraph three on page 136? In this the writer says: "Two young women go to library school; both study the technique of general library work; one studies, in addition, children's work." Does she mean to imply that the general student is sitting idly by while the would-be children's librarian is increasing her store of knowledge? Methinks I can even yet hear the laments of certain "Generals" over difficult problems in reference, cataloging or administration, while the "Infantry" rejoiced no less audibly that such doughty foes did not beset their pathway.

The statement is certainly untrue of the one year schools. And if a second year be the one devoted to special training for children's work can this fortunate person be compared with her one year sister? No indeed. She must now be compared with the two year general student who has also been specializing. She has different training, she cannot in any sense be said to have *additional* training.

Because of this *difference*, transfers from children's departments to adult work are inevitably

fraught with dangers to the adult work as well as loss to the juvenile. Graduates in children's courses look askance upon the graduate of the general course who takes up juvenile work. It is an exceptional person, and exceptional persons are few, who, with children's training as now given in the special schools, can pass into adult work and make of it the success it would have been if administered by one with the general training. Personally I incline to believe that the less frequent transfer in the opposite direction can be more safely undertaken, but however that may be, the situation merits serious consideration from both angles, adult as well as juvenile.

MARY E. BAKER, *Librarian*,
University of Tennessee.

II

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

After reading Miss Latimer's admirable article in your issue of February first, I found myself wondering why my experience did not coincide with some of Miss Latimer's statements, and why I should be questioning when I firmly believed in the general argument and premises.

We have all lived thru years of meetings whose terminal facilities were blocked by dissertations on "what happens in my library," and I have no desire to succumb to the temptation of killing or discouraging any needed impersonal discussions on this subject by the insertion of details.

The following has been gathered from the file of resignations in the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library in the past twelve years.

Total Resignations:		89	
Reasons:			
Marriage	32	35.9%	
Heads of children's departments	13		
School librarians	10		
Assistants in children's departments	11		
Total resignations for work with children in libraries:	34	38.2%	74.1%
Other types of work (not library work), includes cares of family, etc.	10		
Travel and study	5		
Transfers to adult department in Detroit	5		
Branch librarians in Detroit	3	23	25.9%
Transfers from adult department to children's	4		

The marriage figure is smaller than it might be if we were not employing a number of our assistants who returned to the department after marriage.

There are a few conclusions which seem fair to draw from these figures. Large libraries serve as practice and experience fields for a good percentage of the promising on-coming heads of children's departments and workers in children's departments and schools in other places. "Carrying on the torch" may seem difficult with so many changes in personnel but altho those who are able and who stand-by for five years and over are the backbone of the department and tributes obviously belong to them, I hereby also pay another type of tribute to the youth, enthusiasm and freshness of our greenest recruits from the library school or training classes. The renewing that the majority of them bring far outweighs the mistakes that they make. We put on immature, inexperienced shoulders the burdens carried by the elders and their honored predecessors and more than a few of them rise and conquer by the sheer power of youthful determination linked with a trained ability to meet new situations, and a zeal in conquering their own deficiencies.

Two things must happen in the field of library work for children: (1) More trustees, and more librarians of cities and towns must make opportunities in the field which will be outlets and worth offering to these young people when they are ready for them. They are far from unanimous in their desires to stay in large cities, but they cannot afford to accept the salaries paid for heads of children's departments in smaller places. (2) A tremendous rise must come in the numbers of those interested in library work for children, and also in the adequate courses

and practice fields available in library schools and training classes for them. This must be followed by a weeding out of those who are not fitted for the work. Then the procession will go forward.

When the increase in the personnel of a children's department of one city has been five hundred per cent in twelve years, it is plain that, with an equal growth in several other cities, training facilities to take care of this growth have not kept pace.

In the matter of branch librarians, it means much to children and to children's departments in a library if a branch librarian has had a former specialized knowledge; and it may mean much to the individual. Also, if before she goes to conduct a children's department, she feels the need of an executive experience, or if she wants a new field, a branch librarianship will always be an administrative outlet for a certain percentage of children's librarians.

The maximum salary for children's librarians in the Detroit library and the minimum salary for branch librarians are the same, as are the requirements of length of training and experience.

If the Telford scale for compensation for children's librarians is studied and could be adequately tried out, others might lose all the remaining good assistants to the experimenting libraries, but the towns and cities might gain something in addition to the prestige and the honor of trying the experiment.

ELIZABETH KNAPP,
Chief of Children's Department,
Detroit Public Library.

New Quarters for the Los Angeles Library School

NO greater contrast can be imagined than that between the old and the new quarters of the Los Angeles Library School. Six rooms make up the school suite; study, lecture and typing rooms, with three faculty offices. The study room is the largest and most distinctive. Windows on the north and east sides give abundance of light and air and a little balcony at the eastern window overlooks a walled garden, where readers are seen at all hours of the day enjoying the sunshine. The woodwork thruout the library is of Philippine mahogany and the Library School furniture is also of dark wood. The study room is equipped with thirty-four especially designed desks, made after the Albany pattern. On one side of each desk are small drawers for catalog cards and "p" slips. The other side contains large vertical file drawers for notes; while a flat drawer between is divided into compartments for clips, rubber bands, etc. A bookcase behind each desk provides shelves



STUDY ROOM 4

for books and the ever present *Publishers' Weekly*. The chief features of the lecture room are bookshelves for the school collection, blackboards and the students' armchairs, a suitable proportion of which are made for the left-handed.

Beyond the lecture room is the typing room in which the school mimeograph is also kept. More bookshelves and ample cupboard space delight the housekeeper's heart, especially as there is room for the school collection of cups and saucers, electric stove and other materials

for tea. Near the school suite is the staff rest room and beyond are the lunch room and recreation room. The well chosen furniture of the staff rooms makes them most attractive. Windsor chairs are provided for the lunch room and the recreation room is equipped with wicker chairs, chaises-longues, floor lamps and tables. The atmosphere of the building is conducive to study and the students like to think that the motto carved beneath their balcony—*Gaudium in Opere*—is especially appropriate.

MARION HORTON, *Principal*.

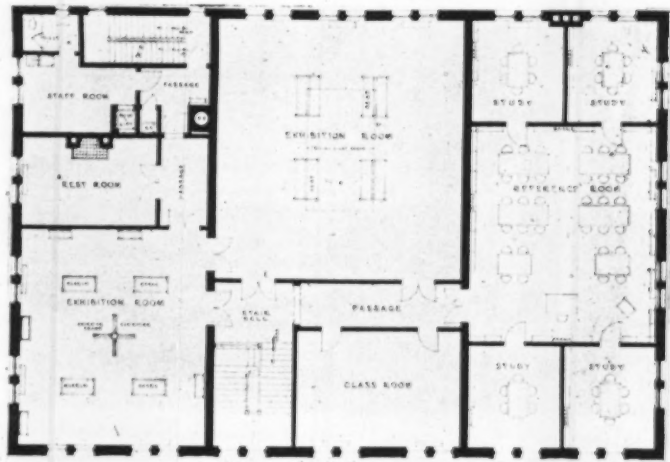


LECTURE ROOM

Jersey City's Greenville Branch

ON October 30th, 1926, the Greenville Branch opened its doors to the public of Jersey City, N. J. The corner stone was laid in July 1925. The building, which cost approximately \$256,000, was erected and equipped within the amount of the original appropriation and within the figures of the original contracts.

The branch is located at the southwest corner of the Hudson County Boulevard and Stevens Avenue, facing the Boulevard about seventeen feet from the sidewalk. The building is two stories high, the first floor being a few feet above the sidewalk, with a basement partly above and partly below grade. The architectural treatment of the exterior is an adaption of the Renaissance style modified to meet modern requirements. The materials are stone and salmon-



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

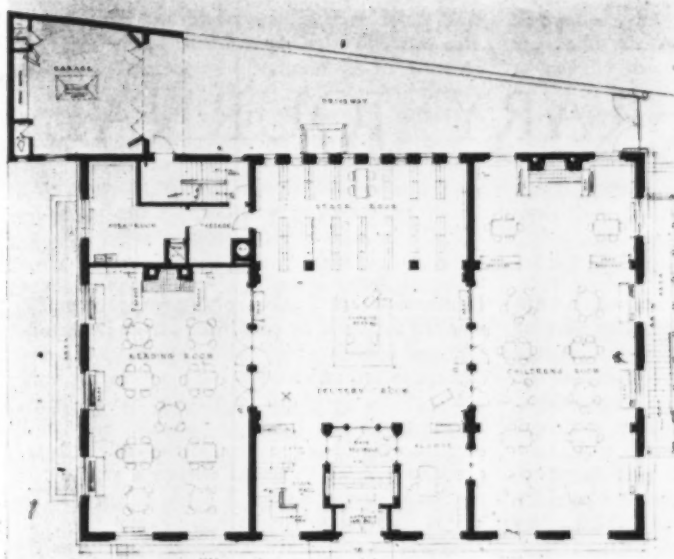
colored brick. The roof slopes from the four sides to a ridge and is covered with red terra cotta tile.

The main entrance, which is on the Boulevard,

leads thru a marble lined vestibule into the delivery room, at the rear of which are book stacks open to the public. There is one tier sufficient to shelve about fifteen thousand volumes (the present book stock of the branch), and an additional tier can be erected without altering the arrangement of the room. Shelving in the reading and reference rooms and in the children's room provide for several thousand additional volumes. The delivery room is thirty-seven feet wide and twenty-six feet deep, not including the space occupied by the book stacks. At



CHILDREN'S ROOM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

the right of the delivery room is the children's room, sixty-three feet long by twenty-eight feet wide. At the left of the delivery room is the reading room, forty-five by twenty-eight feet in size.

The public stairway to the second floor opens into a small hall giving access to the various rooms. In the centre of the building facing the stairway is an exhibition room about thirty-eight by thirty-seven feet in size fitted up and specially lighted for the exhibition of paintings and other exhibits. A smaller exhibition room, furnished with museum cases, is located at the south end of the second floor. At the north of the Stevens Avenue side of the building on this floor are the reference rooms. These consist of a general reference room, thirty-two by twenty-eight feet,

with communicating doors opening into four study rooms, two at the front of the building and two at the rear. A class room, a work room, and the staff rooms are also on the second floor. The basement contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of about two hundred, two class rooms, a store room, and a work room, besides the heating and ventilating plant.

The furniture and wood work throughout the building are of oak of a medium light colored finish. The walls are tinted a soft light tan. All the rooms are well lighted, the children's room receiving unobstructed light from three sides. The public rooms are made comfortable and attractive by curtains at the windows, win-

dow seats which conceal steam radiators, open fireplaces and overhead electric fixtures.

Deliveries from the main library made each day supplement the branch collection. The number of books circulated for home use last year was 164,991.



READING ROOM

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1927

SO many libraries report a noteworthy increase of circulation in the early part of 1927 as compared with 1926 that the change suggests economic or cultural conditions of nation-wide scope rather than local conditions. Detroit leads with over twenty-three per cent increase. Such increase is evidence of library progress when quality increases with quantity. Most librarians who have been consulted consider that an increase in unemployment, which gives more leisure for reading, is an important factor. Branch librarians report children as saying "Daddy is out of work," "Brother isn't doing anything now." Another notable factor is in the case of libraries where the supply of new books in the previous year had been larger than usual. This would be true in Brooklyn where the increase in the first three months ranges from fifteen to twenty per cent, in view of large expenditure from added book funds in 1926, and the same is somewhat less true in New York which shows ten to fifteen per cent increase. Greater publicity for the library thru broadcasting talks, women's clubs and the newspapers is responsible in some places, and it is not improbable that as the novelty in radio works off more time may be had for home reading. The question is an interesting one and will bear watching thruout the year.

THE Atlantic City meetings last month, while they did not attract quite so many as usual, perhaps owing to increasing hotel rates, were, nevertheless, of unusual interest in at least three respects. The contributions from outside speakers were for the most part of real library value and only one of them made the too frequent mistake of telling librarians that they ought to do what they have actually been doing for years past. The presence of A. E. Newton, whose writings on books have attracted such delighted attention, was especially welcome. The American Library Institute held one of its best meetings, dealing with questions of practical library importance which could be better discussed in this body than in sessions of the larger library organizations or the A. L. A. Council busied with administrative questions. The

Bibliographical Society of America opened a new era for itself by providing for its incorporation and planning for bibliographical work on a scale hitherto unattempted and promising valuable results. Incidentally it asked the Executive Board of the A. L. A. to consider whether it might not be to the interest of the entire library profession if ten thousand dollars a year out of the funds guaranteed the A. L. A. by corporation grants and general revenue might not wisely be assigned to the Bibliographical Society as the best instrument for practical bibliographical work.

IT was a happy thought for President Meyer, now heading the Bibliographical Society of America, to plan for the 1926 volume of its proceedings a systematized resumé of American national bibliography, for which the paper he read at the Atlantic City meeting furnishes a general introduction, and to make the proceedings for 1927 a similar summary covering Canadian governmental documents and national bibliography, to which hitherto too little attention has been paid. These two volumes alone will make the Bibliographical Society thoroly worth while and justify membership by institutions, if only for the purpose of obtaining these valuable volumes in return for membership dues. By including the Canadian field in its special work, the Society, like the A. L. A., emphasizes happily the broad use of the word America.

NINE titles of novels banned by the Boston police, at the instance of the Watch and Ward Society, and thus made the opportunity for sensational exploitation by the *Boston Herald*, were flashed in a press dispatch and so advertised broadcast over the country. The tendency of this unfortunate combination of censorship and publicity is of course to create a morbid demand for these books so far as they are contained in public libraries. Most of them had not been generally purchased for library circulation, and in cases where they are on the shelves the wise course may be to report them

not in circulation while the demand thus stimulated exists and at least hold them back until that kind of demand has passed. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether these titles, in general from reputable publishers not intentionally guilty of issuing salacious books, are really to be condemned. Whether or not, it is just as well to meet a demand which is of artificial stimulation in this wise by the course indicated rather than to be subject to the criticism of censors of public morals. The incident exposes one of the weaknesses of legal or official censorship, which too often proves a remedy worse than the disease.

THE new edition of the American library directory now in preparation, is planned to present the latest available data as promptly as the material can be compiled, edited and published. That promptness in such matters is difficult is shown by recent experience. The latest Bureau of Education list, covering 5080 libraries, published late in 1926, gave the data for 1923, three years behindhand, and the *Proceedings* of the A. L. A. semi-centenary conference, held early in October, have been published only within the past fortnight. The new library list will give for the more important libraries the figures as to number of volumes, total income or expenditure and expenditure for books for the library year ending within 1926, and those which have not yet printed data for that period are requested to send these figures on a post card to the LIBRARY JOURNAL office, with brief word of any special collections which the library includes. It is especially desirable thus to give key to local collections in the smaller libraries which sometimes contain books of local origin not to be found in the larger libraries and not indicated in existing compilations. The directory will include lists of public and semi-public libraries—the Library of Congress and the Boston Athenaeum being examples of the latter; of educational and professional libraries institutions and societies such as those of the Academy of Medicine and the bar associations; of business and of miscellaneous libraries, with name of librarian where this is on record. The compilation for many of the states, where the state commission or other authority has adequate records, is already well advanced.

FEW men or women in the library profession have made a stronger mark within their field than Electra C. Doren, whose sudden death a month ago was indeed a bereavement to the elders, tho of recent years she has been, perhaps, less known to the younger folk. She reached the climax of her library service during the

difficult days of the world war, when she was not only a member of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. but of the War Service Committee, one of the two women among the seven members of the committee in which the war work of the A. L. A. centered. In this double capacity she won the high respect, as she already had the affection, of her associates for the keen and helpful common sense which she applied to the problems of the hour. Dayton was the home of her girlhood and with that she was associated for the great part of her life, becoming assistant librarian when eighteen and head of the Dayton Public Library from 1896 to 1905 and again from 1913 to her death. The Dayton flood tested her mettle, but overwhelmed neither herself nor her library, for both rose after the flood to meet the situation and make the disaster a new starting point. She came into close touch with education for librarianship as a lecturer at the Pittsburgh School in 1903-05, and for a year thereafter as chief instructor in the Western Reserve Library School. The sorrowing and appreciative tribute of her staff, recorded elsewhere, reflects the honor in which she was held by all who knew her. Earlier in the year the profession lost, in the passing of William Beer, a man who, tho not so generally known and of less wide relationship, had the gift of friendship and the qualities of the scholar. It was not until after varied experience in medicine and business in the home country and as mining engineer in America that he began in Kansas, after he was forty years of age, his library career, becoming presently librarian of the Howard Memorial Library at New Orleans. This post he held for thirty-five years, for ten of which he had the responsibility, also, of the New Orleans Public Library. He had a special passion for history and bibliography and was perhaps better known to historians than to the library profession at large, and his death in his seventy-eighth year was lamented by many friends in England as well as in America.

Proposed Index to Anniversary Publications

DAVID J. HAYKIN of the New York State Library Staff has been compiling an index to contributions to knowledge found in Festschriften and similar anniversary publications, giving author, subject and catch-title entries. Before proceeding further with the undertaking, which is a laborious and expensive one, he would like to make sure that no one is already engaged in or is contemplating the compilation of such an index.

Library Organizations

Florida Library Association

HIGH school libraries and library legislation were the main topics of discussion on the program of the eighth annual meeting of the Florida Library Association held in Miami March 3-4, with the Flagler Memorial Library the host. A committee recently appointed to make a survey of the high school libraries of the state has sent out a questionnaire. The replies will be tabulated and recommendations made as soon as possible. The committee was continued. Mrs. Glenn Cass, librarian of the Miami High School, discussed the efficient high school library, and Louise Richardson, librarian of the State College for Women, Tallahassee, took as her topic Florida's need for better high school libraries.

The State Library Board created by the last legislature has E. D. Lambright, editor of the *Tampa Tribune*, and Olin W. Kennedy, managing editor of the *Miami Herald*, as members, a fact which augurs well for the advancement of library work in Florida.

District meetings were held this year for the first time under the direction of Florence Gates of Tampa. The meeting in the northwest district was held in Tallahassee at the same time as the annual meeting of the Florida Educational Association and for that reason a larger proportion of school librarians was present. The central district meeting at Orlando had the pleasure of having Dr. and Mrs. Melvil Dewey as guests and the privilege of helping celebrate Dr. Dewey's 75th birthday. The southeast district meeting at West Palm Beach was fortunate in having as a guest Julia Merrill of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension. The southwest district meeting, held in Tampa, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic of the meetings. The district meetings were voted decidedly worth while and will be continued next year. The *Florida Library Bulletin* under the editorship of Olive Brumbaugh of Orlando has brought forth much favorable comment.

Elizabeth Long of Jacksonville read a letter from George B. Utley giving some of the early history of the Library Association from 1901 to 1911 which was particularly interesting because the history of the Association since the reorganization in 1920 was given at the meeting last year.

The Tampa Public Library won the annual poster prize of five dollars given by the Association. Avon Park and Orlando libraries received honorable mention.

New officers elected are as follows: Olive Brumbaugh, Albertson Public Library, Orlando, president; Frances Gates, Tampa, first vice-president; Mrs. E. C. Hume, Miami, second vice-president; Eunice Coston, Lakeland, secretary; and Louise Richardson, treasurer.

*Abridged from the report of
CORA MILTIMORE, Acting Secretary.*

Oklahoma Library Association

INTER-RELATION of libraries and schools was frequently dwelt upon by speakers at the twentieth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Library Association held in Oklahoma City, February 10 and 11 in conjunction with the Library Section of the State Teachers' Association. Judge John H. Wright, president of the Oklahoma City Carnegie Library Board, emphasized the oneness of the Oklahoma schools and the city library system in the matter of furnishing books to the entire city thru branch libraries maintained jointly by the library and the school board. This system includes a colored branch with a monthly circulation of 3,500. It was gratifying to learn that the Oklahoma chapters of the American Association of University Women are deeply interested in the establishment of libraries in the rural schools. This fact was discussed delightfully by Elizabeth Andrews of Norman, state president of the Association.

School library problems received due attention at a round table led by E. C. Wilson of East Central College, Ada, which brought out helpful discussion on why faculty members fail to use material ordered for them or refuse to use material which would help them, and specific problems such as the proper number of duplicate copies to be ordered by the library. Anna R. Moore's paper on teaching the use of the library was illustrated by her own experiences in teaching the students in the Tulsa High School library. "Modern methods of teaching, placing, as they do, the emphasis on the assembling of data as a basis for discussion rather than the mastery of a single text, necessitates a working knowledge of the library," she said.

Two important pieces of library legislation were discussed. The two-mill library levy law under consideration by the legislature then in session was the subject of some encouraging remarks by its sponsor, State Senator Richard L. Wheatley of Vinita. Mrs. J. R. Dale, secretary of the Oklahoma Library Commission, explained the failure of the county library bill, and moved that the Association go on record

as approving both bills after Judge Wright had expressed the opinion that to do so would not adversely affect the chances of the other bill. The motion was carried. The Association was also indebted to Mrs. Dale for an interesting talk on the homes and haunts of English writers which she had visited on the A.L.A. pre-conference trip last year.

Such diverse factors in encouraging the reading habit as the A.L.A. "Reading With a Purpose" series, the Book of the Month Club, and the Literary Guild were praised by John Rogers, attorney for the McMan Oil and Gas Company of Tulsa. An efficient public library can offer its readers for nothing the same service as the two latter commercial enterprises, he said. Ed. Overholser described the work of the local chamber of commerce. Modern first editions were the subject of a paper by Jesse L. Rader, librarian of the University of Oklahoma, and Mrs. H. Ben Turner, librarian of the University Hospital Extension service of the Oklahoma City library, presented with pathos the practical side of library work when the dependents of the community are the patrons.

The five addresses on the Friday afternoon program were eminently worthwhile. Walter H. Harrison, editor of the *Daily Oklahoman*, was both eloquent and practical; "Sources of Oklahoma History," by Grant Foreman, Muskogee, author, lawyer, and authority on Oklahoma history, should be preserved because of its valuable bibliography of Oklahoma source material; "Some Worth While Books," by Rev. Thomas P. Byrnes, Oklahoma City, showed wide reading and broad sympathy for subjects little read by ministers; "Library Publicity" was ably discussed by Mrs. Walter Ferguson, of the *Oklahoma City News*; while "Appreciation of Our Own," by J. B. Thoburn, of the State Historical Society, was a fitting close to the program outlining the vast amount of material in Oklahoma waiting for the pen of future writers.

Officers elected are: President, Mrs. Elsie D. Hand, librarian, A. & M. College, Stillwater; first vice-president, Ruby Canton, librarian, Central Normal, Edmund; second vice-president, E. C. Wilson, librarian, East Central Normal, Ada; secretary-treasurer, Bess Stewart, librarian, Oklahoma City.

American Library Institute

THE American Library Institute held an open meeting at Atlantic City, March eleventh. Dr. Koopman presiding, in the absence of President Bostwick. The meeting was well attended. The program follows:

Research problems in university and public library administration.

H. A. Severance. (Read by the Secretary).

Changes in library methods in a changing world.

John Cotton Dana. (Read by Dr. Hill).
A current index to library literature.

H. H. B. Meyer.
A comprehensive journal of discussion on library affairs and the publication of the Proceedings of the Institute.

Frank K. Walter. (Read by Dr. Williamson)
The need of American research books.

E. C. Richardson.
A league of librarians to co-ordinate book purchases.

Asa Don Dickinson.
Newspaper depositories. William Stetson Merrill
An experiment in the arrangement of League of Nations entries. James Thayer Gerould.

The adaptability of the Library of Congress classification to a library of Industrial Relations.

Henry B. Van Hoesen.
and J. Douglas Brown.

The informal discussion was so extensive and lively that this report of the meeting, although based on the Secretary's notes, must be considered as tentative and unofficial.

Mr. Severance's brief communication on the subject of research problems was read by the secretary. The chairman instructed the secretary to circulate the communication among the Fellows of the Institute, with the request that they send to Mr. Severance discussion of any of the problems presented and suggestions of other library research topics.

Mr. Dana's paper compared the amount of distribution of reading material thru the public libraries with that thru the commercial agencies. Public libraries circulate the impressive total of some 240 million books per year, but the "tax paying owners of the public library have, by voluntarily paying for them, brought into being thousands of journals, of a mere five of which they now cheerfully buy for home use, over 300 million copies per year." In fact, probably "less than two per cent. of the reading done in this day is of print that has ever been within the walls of any library." Mr. Dana's general criticism of several specific investigations and surveys recently sponsored by library organizations is that they look too much into the past, whereas effort and money had better be spent on "studying the new world to which libraries must, in due course, adapt themselves." Among the sample problems suggested by Mr. Dana are the novel question, and the possibilities of service by other means than purchased books (mail service, photostat, television, etc., etc.).

In the discussion, R. R. Bowker said that libraries should be rather encouraged than discouraged by the amount of reading done independently of the library and that they should undertake not to rival but to co-operate with other agencies of book distribution. He also pointed out the great value of the A.L.A. Sur-

vey, which Dr. Koopman emphasized by saying that we still have great possibilities of accomplishment along old lines. H. H. B. Meyer agreed with Mr. Dana's criticism of the work of the A.L.A. Board of Education as being over-academic and unpractical, particularly, Dr. Meyer said, from the point of view of the great needs of small libraries.

Augustus H. Shearer suggested a critical study of the methods used by the Curriculum Committee in the composition of text books. Henry B. Van Hoesen complained of the exclusion of the problems of university libraries from these text books as from many other A.L.A. enterprises. Frank P. Hill suggested that a committee to investigate the methods of expenditure of funds in the various A.L.A. studies would be useful and enlightening to the profession in general. Richard H. Johnston pointed to the great interest in scientific and technical information which had developed in the period of change described by Mr. Dana.

Dr. Meyer's paper included a resumé of the various American abstracts and indices of library literature with an urgent plea that publication be undertaken of a cumulative index and also, if possible, of a series of abstracts in this field.

Mr. Bowker explained that the LIBRARY JOURNAL had not been slow in developing that part of its content because of any fear that an abstract journal might lessen subscriptions to the journals abstracted, but that the JOURNAL's abstracting is still in an experimental stage. He felt that such an enterprise should, if possible, be self-supporting rather than subsidized and that it was better to provide abstracts of a selected number of articles for the whole profession than to be complete for the comparatively small number who would subscribe to a separate publication.

Miss Ahern agreed that there is great need for the publication of abstracts of papers of the Institute, various sections of the A.L.A., etc. She added, however, that librarians generally "applaud but do not support" such undertakings.

Dr. Van Hoesen objected to selective abstracts and indices as useless to the student who wishes to keep thoroly up to date, unless the selection is very definite and constant—e. g., the sixty-five periodicals indexed by Cannons to 1920. Dr. Williamson and Mr. Bowker, on the other hand, pointed out that library literature is not in the same case as other scientific articles since a large part of it is ephemeral and elementary.

Ernest C. Richardson did not think that self-support should be insisted on or, in fact, is the state of affairs with many scientific journals and transactions, but that subsidy is both proper and

desirable. James T. Gerould added that the financing of the *Union List of Serials* had shown that libraries, if not individuals, are willing to subscribe amounts of money far in excess of the ordinary market value of the publication to enterprises of a sort obviously calculated to have a great service value for them.

Frank K. Walter's paper was a general presentation of the theory of the publication of professional periodicals. In the field of library science "an era of research is upon us" and "it is quite probable that the earlier volumes of the LIBRARY JOURNAL or *Public Libraries* are relatively closer to the professional journals of their own day than is the case just at present, at least in so far as these periodicals represent original work"; altho these journals have given us "splendid service . . . often at financial loss, kept us informed of the news of the field, of the progress of new movements and ideas and . . . many an opportunity for professional expression." There seems to be a field for a new "serious periodical of rather formal type open to all members of the profession interested in the careful study of fundamental problems . . ." "The *Proceedings* of the American Library Institute, as far as they have been published, are the nearest approach to articles of the kind indicated," and the combined strength of this organization with the Bibliographical Society of America, the A.L.A. Council, A.L.A. College and Reference section and other similar bodies would furnish an adequate nucleus of both contributors and subscribers.

In connection with Mr. Walter's paper, the secretary took occasion to congratulate the Institute on its increased activity, not merely in paying dues and increasing and improving the membership, but in offering to the Institute enough valuable papers for a session two or three times the length of the present one. Unfortunately, however, the Institute is still unable to do justice to the authors of the papers and to the profession at large by resuming publication of its *Proceedings*. He urged the Fellows to study carefully both the admission of the twenty-odd new members permitted by the Constitution and the resumption of the A.L.A. *Proceedings*.

Dr. Richardson, who had carried the expense of the *Proceedings* for several years (ending in 1921), placed the Institute still further in his debt by presenting his paper at this session in printed form ("uncorrected proof"). This includes a reprinting of the A.L.A. Plan of Cooperation by Specialization (cf. LIBRARY JOURNAL, March, 1916), records Dr. Richardson's recent practical experiments, and holds out hopes of some sort of realization of the project. "The American Library Association Council has recently approved a comprehensive plan of its

Bibliographical Committee for a wholesale rough solution of the book stock need, which is at the same time, a wholesale contribution towards the bibliographical need. The resolution offered by Dr. Richardson at the close of his paper was unanimously acclaimed and adopted, as follows: Voted, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Executive Board of the Institute should co-operate with the A.L.A. Board in commending to givers the plan of the A.L.A. Committee for meeting the problem of research books in America." Asa Don Dickinson's paper proposed actually putting into practice the division among libraries of the burden of book purchases. He indicated that the University of Pennsylvania Library was prepared to enter an agreement with other institutions, whereby a certain sum should be allotted annually to the building up respectively of resources in different special fields.

Mr. Gerould said that the Committee of the A.L.A. has been much concerned with the problem presented but that results have as yet been small, owing to the fact that the purchases of university libraries are largely dictated by the needs of the departments of the curriculum, with little or no funds left available for other purchases. Furthermore, universities have few permanent policies, specialties develop or lapse as the personnel of the faculty changes, and the university library must follow suit. Dr. Mattern also thought it unlikely that many universities would be able to set aside \$1,000 annually for special purchases.

On the other hand, Dr. Shearer urged that Mr. Dickinson's proposal should be followed up since it presents the first definite progress of the efforts made in this direction; and Dr. Williamson suggested that libraries which had not \$1,000 available for such a plan of purchase ought to endeavor to get their universities to adopt the plan as a policy and make special appropriations accordingly. Dr. Koopman remarked that the announcement of such policies of specialization often brings help, not merely from the university budget, but by special gifts and endowments. He instanced particularly the Lincoln and American Poetry collections of Brown University.

In response to Mr. Gerould's inquiry as to how much information may be expected from the A.L.A. Survey as to special collections and policies of specialization, Dr. Richardson said that his forthcoming list of special collections will include the Survey material as well as a great deal of information from other sources.

Mr. Bowker and Dr. Richardson further discussed the possibility of including in the *American Library Directory* some brief indication of special collections, perhaps starring those which were continuing or attempting to complete.

Owing to the fact that the Institute program had been planned for two sessions and then limited to one so as to avoid conflicts with the meetings, the last three papers were omitted, as well as contribution received from Dr. Mattern and Mr. Hanson. It is hoped that these may be presented at the next meeting of the Institute unless their authors see fit to publish them otherwise in the meantime.

HENRY B. VAN HOESEN, *Secretary*.

Pennsylvania Library Club

ON Saturday morning, March 12, at Atlantic City, for the Pennsylvania Library Club, there were two speakers, A. Edward Newton and Edward Robins. In the absence of John Frederick Lewis, the president, Thomas Lynch Montgomery, presided. The title of Mr. Newton's address was "When We Were Very Young." In this address Mr. Newton showed the cultural influences which were at work two hundred years ago in the American colonies; with special references to printing in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Very briefly he touched upon the early American editions of well known books, such as the Bay Psalm Book, the Indian Bible, and early reprints of English classics in this country.

Mr. Robins, in "Dead Books and Dying Authors" reviewed the authors, poets, humorists, etc., who were read and well-liked in his youth; but whose popularity has died, or is on the wane. Among these writers Mr. Robins mentioned Pope, Dryden, Byron, Longfellow and Bryant. Poe, Coleridge and Wordsworth may live; Walt Whitman surely will, said Mr. Robins. Cooper, once so popular, now seems artificial, at times even ridiculous, but he still has a few readers. Thackeray now seems wearisome and is too constantly moralizing. Among the humorists whose works are "dead," Mr. Robins mentioned Petroleum V. Nasby, Josh Billings, and Orpheus C. Kerr. It is too early to tell whether Mark Twain will live; perhaps the book of his to last the longest will be *Joan of Arc*. Historians who are dying are Macaulay and Carlyle. Irving will live in his *Alhambra*.

The Saturday evening session, which should have been presided over by Mr. Lewis, in his absence, was taken care of by Mr. A. Edward Newton. The Pennsylvania Library Club speaker at this session was Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who gave an illustrated talk on "The Art of a Medallist." The art is a very old one; historical events from the earliest times have been recorded graphically; either impressed upon stone, or engraved in metal. The representations on coins have been of great interest and importance to art and history. The work of the Greek medallists was most exquisite and

delicate, Dr. McKenzie told the audience. The engraving was struck out by hand with a heavy mallet; therefore the origin of the expression "striking of a medal." This process was very long and cumbersome, but medals were not made by press until 1692. Dr. McKenzie briefly told of the fine work in medal making done by the early engravers, such as Niccolo Pessano, Janvier and Paris, Alois Borsch, and Anton Scharff.

Victor Brenner, Dr. McKenzie said, is America's most distinguished medallist. Dr. McKenzie showed slides illustrating the work of the most famous medal makers.

MARTHA C. LEISTER, *Secretary*.

New Jersey Library Association

THE several practical conference and round table meetings of the New Jersey Library Association, held at Atlantic City on March 11-12, will be reported in a late number. Officers elected are:

President, George M. La Monte, of Bound Brook, N. J., chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission; vice president, Agnes Miller, librarian of the Public Library, Princeton, N. J.; secretary, Dorothy A. Pinneo, Public Library, Newark, N. J.; treasurer, Howard L. Hughes, librarian of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J. Immediate past president, Margaret Jackson, librarian of the Free Public Library, Chatham, N. J.

DOROTHY A. PINNEO, *Secretary*.

British Library Associations' Fiftieth Anniversary Conference

AS already announced the fiftieth anniversary conference of the (British) Library Association will be held in Edinburgh during the week of September 26.

For the foreign trip, limited to thirty persons, applications for registration will be booked in order of receipt, by F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass. Full particulars will be sent direct to all those interested.

The itinerary as follows is divided into three parts:

Part 1. Sept. 3—Sail from New York, S. S. Majestic (Student tourist cabin).

Sept. 9—Arrive Cherbourg and Paris.

Sept. 10-13—Paris, city drives, museum and library visits, motor trip to Versailles.

Sept. 14-15—Brussels; excursion to Louvain.

Sept. 16—Antwerp, city drives. Afternoon train to The Hague.

Sept. 17-18—The Hague and Amsterdam, drives in each city, excursion to the Isle of Marken. Night train to Hook of Holland and Harwich.

Part 2. British librarians are planning to conduct a special excursion from London to Edinburgh, and will arrange for special entertainment and study of libraries in the cities included. The A. L. A. party will join with this party, going direct from Holland to Oxford. The British pre-conference trip includes: Sept. 19-20, Oxford; 21, Birmingham; 22, Manchester; 23, York; 24-25, week-end at Glasgow; 26, arrive Edinburgh in time for opening of convention. All expenses during the five days at Edinburgh will be borne by individuals, and no party plans are arranged, but accommodations at hotels will be booked.

Part 3. Oct. 1, leave Edinburgh; 1-2, Penrith, English Lakes via Ullswater, Troutbeck, Thirlmere, Grasmere, Ambleside, Windermere, night at Furness Abbey; 3, to London; 4-11, London, city drives included, and an excursion to Windsor and Hampton Court; 12, sail S. S. Homeric (Student tourist cabin); 19, due New York.

Party arrangements for pre-conference travel are outlined in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 322.

EXPENSE

New York to Oxford, \$340.

British library excursion, Oxford to Edinburgh; railway, hotel rooms, transfers between stations and hotels, and breakfasts. Meals other than breakfasts are not included, as the British librarians may wish to plan for these. \$63.

Edinburgh, via English Lakes, including stay in London, and tourist student cabin berth to New York, \$173.

Total, \$576.

It will be possible for those not wishing to take the New York to Oxford tour, or not wishing to take the post-conference trip, to take the other parts, but it is assumed that all will wish to be members of the British pre-conference tour to Edinburgh.

In 1925 the Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library lent 21,773 volumes to 538 schools, 111 of which were high schools, according to the superintendent, Anna May Price, in a talk before the Illinois High School Conference last November. The greatest number of requests are for books to supplement English courses, especially for book reviews, with history second and material for debates and themes next in order. Small high schools often request a large collection to supplement the entire curriculum. The lending collection of 40,000 was selected and purchased in the last twelve years, insuring good editions and up-to-date material, which are available for the use of small schools.

Library Book Outlook

MANY interesting new books are clamoring for consideration by libraries. In other words, the Spring Season is upon us.

Among travel-books, mention must be made of *Across Arctic America*, by Knud Rasmussen (919.8, Putnam, \$5), the narrative of the Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-1924, from Danish Greenland to Alaska; *My Journey to Lhasa*, by Alexandra David-Neel (915.1, Harper, \$4), the story of the first penetration of the forbidden capital of Tibet by a woman; *Through Liberia*, by Lady Dorothy Mills (916.6, Stokes, \$3), a new solitary journey performed by this intrepid woman traveller, in which she reached places never before visited by a white woman; *In Borneo Jungles*, by William O. Krohn (919.1, Bobbs-Merrill, \$5), being the ethnological researches of an American medico-legal expert while collecting specimens for the Field Museum of Natural History; *In Savage Australia*, by Kunt Dahy (919.4, Houghton-Mifflin, \$6), an illustrated account, full of detailed observations, of a journey thru the wilds of Australia, made twenty years ago; *The Further Venture Book*, by Elinor Mordaunt (910, Century, \$4), in which the intrepid author of *The Venture Book* continues her account of lone wanderings thru the half-savage islands of the Caribbean and the South Seas; *Loafing Through the Pacific*, by Seth King Humphrey (919.6, Doubleday-Page, \$3.50), an illustrated account of people, rather than of places visited in a fifteen-months journey; *What About North Africa?* by Hamish McLaurin (916.1, Scribner, \$3), travel-descriptions of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia; *Mallorca the Magnificent*, by Nina L. Duryea (914.6, Century, \$3), an illustrated travel-record of the largest of the Balearic Islands; and *Mr. Pickwick's Pilgrimages*, by Walter Dexter (914.2, Lippincott, \$5), an account of the journey of the Pickwickians, illustrated with photographs of the towns and inns visited by them.

Biographical works include *The Rebellious Puritan*, by Lloyd Morris (Harcourt-Brace, \$4), a new portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, with sidelights on Emerson, Thoreau, Melville, and other notables of the time; *Henry James, Man and Author*, by Pelham Edgar (Houghton-Mifflin, \$5), a biographical-critical study; *Family Views of Tolstoi*, compiled by Aylmer Maude (Houghton-Mifflin, \$4), containing intimate pictures, by members of Tolstoi's family and some friends; *Michael Collins and the Mak-*

ing of a New Ireland, by Piaris Beaslai (Pierce Beasley) (Harper, 2 v., \$10), making some sensational disclosures; *A Methodist Saint*, by Herbert Asbury (Knopf, \$5), a biography of the founder of the Methodist Church in America; *Anthony Comstock, Roundsman of the Lord*, by Heywood Brown and Margaret Leech (A. & C. Boni, \$3), a biography of the vice-crusader; *The Road to the Temple*, by Susan Glaspell (Stokes, \$3), a biography of George Cram Cook, who spent the later years of his life in Greece, living as a shepherd; *Fire under the Andes*, by Elizabeth S. Sargeant (920, Knopf, \$4), fourteen portraits of contemporary Americans, reprinted from various periodicals; *Genius, Some Revaluations*, by Arthur C. Jacobson (920, Greenberg, \$2.50), discussing various men and women of genius whose lives and work have been affected by drugs, drink, and disease; and *White House Gossip*, from Andrew Johnson to Calvin Coolidge, by Edna Mary Colman (920, Doubleday-Page, \$5), a companion volume and sequel to the author's *Seventy Years of White House Gossip*.

In History we have *In China, 1920-1921*, by Abel Bonnard (951, Dutton, \$5), a brilliant depiction of the inner life of China, its art and letters, and the break-up of the old régime; *Fascism*, by Giuseppe Prezzolini (945, Dutton, \$2.50), an impartial Italian criticism, designed for non-Italian readers; *Italy and Fascismo*, by Luigi Sturzo (945, Harcourt, \$3.75), in which the founder of the Italian People's Party, now in opposition to Mussolini, gives a critical account of the Fascist movement; *The World-Crisis, 1916-1918*, by Winston S. Churchill (940.9, Scribner, 2 v., \$10), supplementing the author's previous two volumes which covered the period from 1911 to 1915; *Five Weeks*, by Jonathan French Scott (940.9, Day, \$2.50), recording public opinion on the eve of the World War as seen thru the newspapers of the great nations; *The Rhineland Occupation*, by Henry T. Allen (940.9, Bobbs-Merrill, \$5), an authoritative account by the commander of the American forces in Germany; and *A Royal Adventurer in the Foreign Legion*, by Prince Aage of Denmark (964, Doubleday-Page, \$2), recounting the Prince's services as captain of a mounted company in North Africa, from 1923 to 1925.

Of sociological interest are *China and the Powers*, by Henry Kittredge Norton (327, Day, \$4), a timely discussion of the immediate

danger in China as it affects the United States and other world-powers; *The South Africans*, by Sarah Gertrude Millin (323, Boni and Live-right, \$3.50), which meets the seemingly insoluble South African race-problem more courageously even than in her novel, *God's Stepchildren*; and *Europa Year-Book* for 1927 (314, Harper, \$5), a fact-book on economic and social conditions, politics, science, art, and literature, to be revised annually.

Miscellaneous non-fiction titles include *Upper Night*, by Scudder Middleton (811, Holt, \$2), a new collection of poems by the author of *Streets and Faces*; *The Lion and the Fox*, by Wyndham Lewis (822.3, Harper, \$4), a new interpretation of the rôle of the hero in Shakespeare's plays; *Terpander*, or *Music and the Future*, by Edward J. Dent (780, Dutton, \$1), in the "To-day and To-morrow" series; *House and Garden's Second Book of Gardens*, by Richardson L. Wright (716, Condé Nast, \$5), supplementing the previous volume; *The Gladiolus Book*, by Forman T. McLean and others (716, Doubleday-Page, \$5); *Collecting Hooked Rugs*, by Elizabeth Waugh (745, Century, \$2.50), explaining the history and the making of this essentially American product; and *The Family Flivvers to Frisco*, by Frederic F. Van de Water (796, Appleton, \$2), telling how a

family motored from New York to San Francisco in thirty-seven days, preparing all their meals on the way and camping out every night.

Among fiction-titles mention must be made of *Elmer Gantry*, by Sinclair Lewis (Harcourt-Brace, \$2.50), which traces the career of a wild theological student, as Baptist minister, machinery-salesman, evangelist, New Thought leader, and pastor of a large Methodist church in New York; *Dawn*, by Irving Bacheller (Macmillan, \$2.50); a historical novel of the first half-century of the Christian era, centering about the conversion of the Biblical "woman taken in adultery"; *Ruth's Rebellion*, by Achmed Abdullah (Doran, \$2), the story of a lawyer, whose secretary becomes his wife, only to find that at home she shares his life much less fully than she did when working with him in his office; *The Outer Gate*, by Octavus Roy Cohen (Little-Brown, \$2), dealing with the after-prison life of a young man imprisoned for a crime he did not commit; *Black Butterflies*, by Elizabeth Jordan (Century, \$2), in which a rich girl, marrying a rising young law-student to secure control of her fortune, has her object frustrated by her friends, the Black Butterflies; and *The Ponson Case*, by Freeman Wills Crofts (A. & C. Boni, \$2), a new detective story.

LOUIS N. FEIPER.

Library School Notes

Announcements of Summer School Courses Concluded from Our Number of March 1

Drexel Institute

SUMMER School will open July 5th and close August 13th. The principal of the School this year will be Mabel F. McCarnes, librarian of Peddie Institute and a former instructor in the Columbia Summer School. The classrooms of the Drexel Library School will be used for this course and the students will have access to all of the bibliographical collections used by the winter school.

There will be a registration fee of \$10, but no tuition fee. For further information write to Mrs. Anne W. Howland, director of School of Library Science.

University of Illinois

UNIVERSITY of Illinois summer library courses are arranged to meet the needs of three groups.

Courses for credit toward a master's degree are offered to students who have completed four years of college work and one year of work in library school work in approved institutions.

Courses of the first year's work in the Library School are offered for credit toward the degree

of B. S. in Library Science to graduates of approved colleges.

High school graduates in library positions are admitted to courses similar to these courses of former years. Preference is given in this group of courses to students from Illinois libraries.

The faculty of nine, each giving full time to the above groups of courses, are largely from the Library School faculty. The ample quarters of the school in the new and beautiful library building will be used by the summer session students. Ninety enrolled last summer. A special circular has been issued. Apply to P. L. Windsor, librarian.

University of Oregon

1. AT PORTLAND

THE Portland center of the University of Oregon will present a course in children's literature for platoon libraries in its summer session. Dorothy E. Smith, Head of the School Department of the Portland Public Library will conduct the course. Summer school opens June 20 and ends July 29.

2. AT EUGENE

CCOURSES in Library Methods will be offered at the Eugene Summer Session of the University of Oregon, June 20 to July 29.

Della Sisler of the University of California School of Librarianship will give the work in classification and cataloging; book selection and evaluation, a course designed for the general student as well as for library workers, will be given by Mrs. Mabel E. McClain, circulation librarian of the University of Oregon; E. Lenore Casford, periodical librarian of the University of Oregon, will give a course in the administration of school libraries. If there is sufficient demand for it, it is possible that some work will be offered also at the post session during August.

McGill University

ACOURSE in cataloging and general library methods, designed to prepare librarians for small libraries or assistants for larger libraries and embodying the recommendations of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the A.L.A. will be offered by McGill University in Montreal for the six weeks beginning May 9th and ending June 18th. Applicants for admission to the course should be high school graduates with aptitude and personal qualifications for library work and should give evidence of ability to pursue profitably the course. Assistants already engaged in library work or applicants with a definite appointment to a library position are preferred, as the number of students is limited. The fee is sixty dollars, payable in advance.

The course is divided into four groups. Group 1. Cataloging and Classification, comprises thirty lectures given by Miss E. V. Bethune, head of the cataloging department in the University of Toronto, Margaret E. Hibbard, and Doris A. Lomer, both of the cataloging department of McGill. The thirty lectures on book selection will be given by Mary Duncan Carter, formerly of Skidmore College, Nathan van Patten, librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and Helen L. Haultain and Katherine Howard of the periodical department at McGill. Twelve lectures on reference work are to be given by Mr. van Patten, assisted by Mrs. Carter and Laura A. Young of McGill. Eleven special lecturers will give the eighteen lectures on administration, during which six types of special libraries will be discussed. The director of the library school is Gerhard R. Lomer, university librarian.

Library Opportunities

Wanted, position of high school librarian in southern Michigan, preferably in Ann Arbor or Detroit. College and library school graduate. Experience in branch library and school library. M. Y. 7.

Wanted, position as reference or general assistant in library in New England or near New York City by young woman. Qualifications: library training, five years' experience in a large Eastern library, and five years' business experience. E. Y. 7.

Young woman, library school graduate, with several years of experience in college library desires position in a college or public library. M. X. 7.

Woman with university degree, library school certificate and several years' experience, would like college library work or cataloging in the South. T. Y. 7.

Young woman with college training and three years' experience as chief assistant of a small college library desires position after June 5. Has had one summer of library school training. College library preferred. C. E. 7.

Library school graduate with experience and good business training desires position requiring executive ability. M. L. 7.

An experienced librarian wishes position as librarian or reference librarian in the central west. Available April 20th. N. N. 7.

Young woman having completed a six months' course with a training class desires a position as general assistant in a small town library or on the staff of a county library. B. M. 7.

Wanted, experienced catalog reviser. New York City. N. Y. 7.

Wanted, head cataloger in good college library in the Central West. Salary \$200 a month. Prerequisites: college degree, library school training (two years preferred) and adequate successful experience. No others need apply. Address Z. 7.

Wanted, library school graduate with public library experience as acting-librarian during summer months, preferably for three and a half months. Apply to the librarian, People's Library, Newport, R. I.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examination for: Junior Librarian, \$1,860; Library Assistant, \$1,680; junior library assistant, \$1,500; under library assistant, \$1,320.

Applications for these positions must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than April 16. The date for assembling of competitors will be stated on their admission cards and will be about ten days after the close of receipt of applications.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

Calendar

April 1, 5, 15 and 22. Illinois regional library conferences as follows: April 1, Dixon, Mary W. Morgan, hostess; April 5, Harrisburg, Bernice Wiedemann, hostess; April 15, Peoria, Earl Browning, host; April 22, Springfield, Martha Wilson, hostess.

April 9. In Washington (American Association of University Women, 1634 I St., N. W. 6:30 p. m.). Dinner meeting with program and election of officers of the Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers.

May 3-5. At Westfield, Massachusetts Library Commission Institute, and May 5, Western Massachusetts Library Club meeting at the new building of the Westfield Athenaeum.

June 1-3. New London, N. H. New Hampshire Library Association.

June 20-26. At Toronto, Ont., Canada. American Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and other groups in conference. Hotel and other announcements will be found in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15, p. 320.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature

Timing Use of Reserved Books

UNFAIR monopoly of reserved books by the occasional unscrupulous student is made impossible in the new building of the University of British Columbia library by the system put into effect there. "Required Books" occupy special shelves in Tier 5 of the stack, to which students have no access. They are loaned only for use in the building, and for a period of two hours. Dispute as to the period of loan is prevented by each call slip's being stamped by a time clock at the time of issue, and again at the time of return. The service, both of loan and discharge, is speedy, the time average of loans being twelve a minute, while a special method of filing class slips, representing the loans, makes discharge equally prompt. The installation of this system has enabled the library to keep records of "Required Reading."

Guides to Patent Literature

ALL fields of technology and many in scientific investigation are represented in patent literature, and the investigator who wishes to get a complete picture of what has been done before him must not neglect this source of information, writes Julian F. Smith, technical librarian of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, in a valuable paper on "Patent Literature as a Source of Information" in *Special Libraries* for February, 1927.

Thirteen nations issue printed specifications, and slightly more than a hundred others grant patents but do not print them. The thirteen nations include the United States, Japan, two British colonies (Australia and India) and nine nations of Europe. All of them except Sweden publish also an official journal giving essential data (in some cases with abridgments) of patent grants and applications. The more important of these are the *Official Gazette* (United States), the *Illustrated Official Journal* (British), the *Patentblatt* (Germany), the *Oesterreichische Patentblatt* (Austria), the *Patentliste* (Swiss), and the *Bulletin Officiel* (French). Official journals are also issued by many of the patent offices which do not print their specifications. Notable examples are Canada, Italy, Belgium, Spain, some British colonies, and the larger Latin American nations. Those countries which allow public inspection of pending applications publish essential data of applications as well as of patents already granted. For searching purposes, the most important are those of the

United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France. Switzerland and Austria come next. The common practice of patenting valuable inventions in many countries is responsible for much duplication.

To the searcher, the vital feature of patent publications is the manner in which they are classified or indexed. The elaborate classification of the United States Patent Office is essentially a functional classification. Consideration is given to the function performed by a device and not to its structural, physical or chemical features. The classification of a given patent is based solely on the claims, but there is a system of copious cross-references to guide the searchers to like patents in other classes and to matter appearing in specifications but not in claims. Inventors couch their patents in general terms, to cover all the ground the Patent Office will allow. Thus, a jointed doll becomes an articulated toy and a vacuum tube an electron discharge device. Clues to the specific purpose of a patent must often be looked for in the illustration or in the name and business of the assignee.

Special card indexes supplement printed aids. The chemical card index in the United States Patent Office, started in 1899 and discontinued in 1919, contains over a million cards, divided into a subject index and a formula index. The card index of E. C. Worden, a consulting chemist of Milburn, N. J., has about two million cards, showing all the occurrences of every chemical substance mentioned in United States patents from 1900 to date.

Mr. Smith's paper also traces the ramifications of British patent literature and its searching aids, and treats guides to German chemical and mechanical patent literature in similar useful detail.

Illinois High School Library Facilities

ACCORDING to the *Illinois State Directory* for 1926, published by the State Department of Public Instruction, there are thirty-three high schools in the state of Illinois which have an enrollment of five hundred to one thousand, and forty high schools in the state which have an enrollment of one thousand or more pupils, making a total of seventy-three high schools in Illinois which have an enrollment of five hundred or more. A questionnaire in five sections was recently sent to the prin-

cipals of these seventy-three high schools by W. C. Baer, principal of the Danville High School, which was facing the task of developing a new library and experiencing extreme difficulty in finding a trained librarian. The questionnaire covered library staff, library room, appropriations, contents, selection and care of books, and library instruction and use of library. Replies were received from sixty-four schools, or 87.7 per cent of those approached. Twenty-six schools with an enrollment of five hundred to one thousand pupils returned questionnaires filled out, as did thirty-four schools with an enrollment of one thousand or more pupils. Mr. Baer's findings, divided into two parts according to the size of enrollment, are published in the *Proceedings* of the High School Conference of November 18, 19, and 20, 1926, issued from the High School Visitor's Office of the University of Illinois at Urbana, which constitute number 17 of volume 24 of the *University Bulletin*, dated December 28, 1926.

Sixteen, or 61.5 per cent of the schools out of the twenty-six schools reporting with an enrollment of five hundred to one thousand have full-time librarians. The salaries range from \$810 to \$2350. Eleven, or 42.3 per cent of the librarians are graduates of a four-year college course, but only four, or 15.3 per cent, are graduates of a school of library science. Three, or 11.5 per cent have had no college work whatever. Ten of the schools do not have full time librarians but employ student assistants or students from a training class. Highland Park and LaGrange are the two schools which come nearest paying the salaries to the librarian that are paid to the heads of the departments. California pays a salary which is on an even basis with the heads of departments in home economics, foreign language, science, and mathematics. In Belleville the librarian's salary is very close to that of the head of the foreign language department. The salaries paid librarians in West Aurora, East St. Louis, Freeport, Harrisburg, Jacksonville, Kankakee, LaSalle, Mt. Vernon, Peoria Manual, and Rock Island are considerably lower than the heads of departments. In some cases this is due to the long tenure of those in charge of the departments of the high school.

In schools of one thousand or more, there are twenty-seven, or 79.4 per cent of the high schools out of the thirty-four reporting in schools with an enrollment of one thousand or more, who have full time librarians. The salaries range from \$1000 to \$3230. Six Chicago high schools have teacher-librarians or teachers in charge, and pay pages for shelving books. Sixteen of the high schools use student assistants. The Austin High School, with an enrollment of 4380, has a full time librarian, three

assistants, and a page. Cicero Township High School has two full time librarians and two assistants. The larger high schools in Chicago and the suburban high schools of Chicago rank highest in adequacy of staff furnished. Four of the librarians in these thirty-four schools have had no college work, two neither college nor library training. Seven, or 20.5 per cent, were both college and library science graduates; and their salaries range from \$1800 to \$3230, which in the majority of cases is less than those paid to heads of departments. Of the sixty schools reporting thirty-eight of the librarians attend faculty meetings, showing that they have an opportunity to keep in touch with what members of the teaching force are attempting to do. Twenty-two attend state teachers' meetings and twenty-three attend state library meetings.

The twenty-six schools reporting an enrollment of five hundred to one thousand are under control of the board of education. In schools of a thousand or more five reported that they were under control of both the public library, five (all Chicago schools) that they were under control of both the public library and board of education, and twenty-three that they were under sole control of the local board of education. Calumet answered "no" to this question. Joint control of the high school libraries by the public library and board of education is considered practical for financial reasons in the larger cities.

The amount of appropriation varies widely. La Salle, with \$1000 to \$1200 appropriated annually, Rock Island, with \$1000, and Highland Park, with \$850, are leaders among the schools with enrollment of five hundred to a thousand. LaGrange's thousand dollars were received from the sale of textbooks. Twelve of the twenty-six schools had a definite sum to use from the annual budget.

Among schools with an enrollment of one thousand or more Cicero led with \$3,000. Crane had \$1800, Maywood and Hyde Park, \$1500, and Englewood \$1200. The Chicago schools show that a great number of them have appropriated forty cents per pupil per year. The recommendation of the N.E.A. is that a nominal annual appropriation per student should be determined for books, magazines, and newspapers. Based on the prices quoted in 1917 for books alone a minimum of fifty cents each term per student is needed. Not less than forty dollars a year for magazines is needed, even in small high schools.

Twenty-four out of the twenty-six smaller schools use the Dewey Decimal Classification; and twenty-eight out of the thirty-four of more than one thousand enrollment. The general plan in nearly all the schools in the selection of books, judged from this report, is for the teach-

ers, principals, and librarian to select books. Freeport is the only school where teachers have no part in the selection of books.

One of the questions asked was, "In what ways do you co-operate with the public library?" The most outstanding examples of co-operation were in East St. Louis and Kewanee. The East St. Louis library has in it a branch of the public library, and the public library furnishes to the school all magazines, fiction, and teachers' professional reading. In Kewanee High School the public library gives library science lessons each year. The public librarian originally organized the high school library and twice each year reorganizes the high school library.

Fourteen of the twenty-six smaller high schools give a definite course of instruction to high school students in the use of the library. In practically all these schools the course of instruction in the use of the library is part of the English course. Twenty-two out of the thirty-four reporting an enrollment of one thousand or over have such a course, nineteen of them making this instruction a part of the English course. Three of the schools give special credit. There are ten schools which do not give library science lessons.

The high schools of Illinois need a trained librarian connected with the State Department of Public Instruction who can give all the time necessary to supervision and guidance of high school libraries. "Librarians need to be 'eternally vigilant' to see that progress is made and to insist on keeping the ground, once gained. . . . Principals should feel it their duty to co-operate with librarians in all their endeavors for the advancement of library facilities in our high schools," concludes Mr. Baer.

Linked Books: A Pitfall

NO class of books causes the bibliographer greater perplexity than those that come to him separately bound which he later discovers were issued with one or more other works, says George Watson Cole, librarian emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library, in introducing his monograph *Bibliographical Pitfalls: Linked Books*, recently reprinted for private distribution from the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*, volume XVIII, parts 1 and 2. Books may be said to be loosely linked when they are united only by mention on a collective title-page, in the list of contents, or elsewhere in the preliminary leaves. Examples of two loosely linked books occur in *The Black Devil or Apostate*, by Thomas Adams (1615). To the general title is added *Together with The Wolfe Worring the Lambes* and *The Spiritual Navigator bound for the Holy Land in Three Sermons*. The last two of these, however, have distinct title-pages, signature-marks, and pagina-

tion, and if bound separately would never be thought of as anything but separate publications. A firmly linked book is one which, notwithstanding its separate title-page, has signature-marks, pagination, or both, continuous with the other parts of the volume. Should such a book be bound separately, suspicion would at once be aroused on discovering that the first page of the text begins with an irregular series of signature marks, whether letters or numbers. A third intermediate class is the book that has its own title-page and a separate pagination or none at all. In the early seventeenth century more unpaginated books were published than now, hence the lack of page or folio numbers was not then looked upon as strange or unusual.

Comparison of two editions will sometimes disclose that an apparently originally issued book is really a linked book. One purchased by the Huntington Library bore every evidence of having been published separately, since it had a regular series of signature marks, page numbers, and the last page closed with the word "Finis." It was quickly discovered, however, on comparing it with another volume in the library, that the first leaf of sheet [A] instead of being blank, as was at first supposed, should contain a collective title-page.

Library Resources of London

GOVERNMENT libraries come in for first consideration in the chapter on "The Library Resources of London" contributed by C. R. Sanderson, librarian of the National Liberal Club, to *The Uses of Libraries*, edited by Ernest A. Baker (Univ. of London Press, 1927, 10s. 6d). He mentions as more detailed guides R. A. Rye's *The Libraries of London: A Guide for Students* (1910) and the forthcoming *Directory of Special Libraries*.

The libraries of the Houses of Parliament are mentioned "with some pride, because as medium-sized reference libraries they do their particular work so effectively, with some regret on account of their exclusiveness." The two houses use each other's library, tho as an act of courtesy and not as a right. The House of Commons Library is open to a student by the permission of the Speaker, but in general the libraries are open to the outside world only in a very limited degree. The library of the House of Lords, as the appellate House, is stronger on the legal side, and the House of Commons specializes in finance.

The Foreign Office possesses a fine library of British and foreign state papers, covering laws, finance, trade, tariffs, emigration, etc. The library is a kind of information bureau producing memoranda for the benefit of its own department, and acts as a clearing house for information required and provided else-

where. A catalog of some 1,600 pages has recently been published. Archives or official papers are kept at the Foreign Office in files for twenty years, after which they are transferred (still as confidential documents) to the custody of the Record Office. They are eventually made accessible to the public. The forward date to which archives are now accessible is 1878.

The War Office and the Admiralty libraries are departmental in a narrower sense. The latter is world-famous for its naval history and for its maps and charts. The War Office library has been amusingly described in Hudleston's *Warriors in Undress*.

The Board of Education Library considers the student first of all, altho it is purely a reference library and the accommodations provided are not ideal. It is arranged according to a decimal classification of its own, the work of Mr. Twentymann, which has been printed and circulated as a government publication. The Ministry of Agriculture Library is one of the few places in London where the Brussels expansion of the Dewey decimal classification is carried out in the administration. The subject catalog is arranged under the Brussels Expansion, altho the books are shelved under an adaptation of Brown's subject classification. Books may be borrowed from this library, three at a time, for a period of fourteen days. The India Office Library is one of the oldest departmental libraries, for it had its nucleus in the old East India Company. It possesses the finest collection of Indian literature in Europe and perhaps one of the finest collections of oriental literature that exist. Borrowing powers for twelve months may be granted. The library has a set of printed catalogs. The newest large departmental library is that of the Ministry of Labor, established in 1917. Its arrangement conforms with modern practice. The material is regarded largely as being of a confidential nature, altho exceptions may be made.

The Ministry of Health, the Board of Trade, and the Department of Overseas Trade are all rich in works within their respective spheres, and are open to *bona fide* inquirers. An excellent library too little known is that of the Imperial Institute of South Kensington. It is not a part of the university, but is the library of the Imperial Institute itself, and aims at assisting the fullest utilization of the raw materials produced in the Colonies, and at circulating information concerning the economic resources of the Empire.

The London Library is placed first by Mr. Sanderson among non-Government libraries. It is limited to subscribers, but the fee is reasonable. It is a general library, but as a supplement to the resources of other libraries has an

enormous fund of out-of-the-way reference books.—"many sets of periodicals as scarce as they are long, pamphlets, official papers, and other material of such a nature that it is out of the reach of the purse and space of the average library." Other libraries cannot use it as a reservoir upon which to draw because it recognizes only individual subscribers and does not countenance second-hand borrowing. The London Library is an excellent sample of what it is hoped the Central Library for Students may become.

The Guildhall Library, a fifteenth century foundation, and at first a theological library, was reorganized in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The purchases were then ordered to be works concerning the manners, customs, laws, privileges, topography, and history of the City of London and its neighborhood. It adopted the Libraries Acts in 1922. The classification of the vast London collection has been worked out under the librarianship of Bernard Kettle, not on theoretical lines, but on the actual material to be arranged.

Three other endowed public libraries were established by the Charity Commissioners some thirty years ago under the City of London Parochial Charities Act. They are for people living or employed in the city; the Cripple-gate Institute serving the western half, the Bishopsgate the eastern half, and the St. Bride Foundation being devoted exclusively to the subject of printing. Passmore Edwards, the great benefactor of public libraries in pre-Carnegie days, gave a large sum of money to the latter. The Cripple-gate Institute library is strong in art as applied to the manufacture of textile fabrics, and the Bishopsgate in books on the history and topography of London. Dr. Williams's Library, dating from the eighteenth century, is another well-known endowed library, largely theological and philosophical. Lambeth Palace Library is open for reference and lends some books. St. John's College Library is mainly used by clergymen.

Since the adoption of the Libraries Acts many public libraries in London have developed specialized collections. Shoreditch has probably the finest collection of books in the country of books on furniture, cabinet making, and allied topics. Bethnal Green is developing a tailoring and a furniture section; Acton an engineering section; Bermondsey a leather section; and Finsbury a commercial section. In other places a public library has often seized upon a point of local association and formed a special collection around it. Obvious London examples of this are at Chiswick (the Chiswick Press collection), Twickenham (the Alexander Pope collection.—Pope is buried in Twickenham churchyard), and Woolwich (the Blake collection).

Among Librarians

Clara Beetle, 1914 Simmons, for the past year and a half acting head of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, appointed head of that department.

Alice V. Carey, formerly of the children's department of the Cincinnati Public Library, appointed librarian of the La Jolla (Calif.) Public Library, a branch of the San Diego Public Library.

Katharine P. Carnes, 1914 Atlanta, librarian of Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., is to be assistant instructor in library science. Louisiana State University Summer School.

Henry C. Cox, appointed assistant cataloger in the San Diego Public Library. Mr. Cox is at present re-cataloging the La Jolla Branch Library book collection.

Sarah D. Davis, 1925-26 New York State, has joined the Circulation Department staff of the Public Library, Toledo, Ohio, as assistant in charge of work with high school teachers and pupils.

Electra C. Doren's sudden death is noted on p. 361. Her fellow workers at the Dayton Public Library write:

We, the Staff of the Dayton Public Library and Museum, wish to testify to the irreparable loss sustained in the death of our beloved leader and counselor, Electra Collins Doren.

We realize deeply that it has been our privilege to serve one of the ablest members of the library profession, one known as a pioneer and leader thruout the state and nation. We recognize also that in our work for the community we have been directed by a great citizen who has made a distinctive contribution to the intellectual and cultural life of Dayton.

It is impossible for us to express our loving admiration for all the qualities which characterized her as a leader: her professional ability, her indomitable courage, her vision, her optimism, her sympathy, and her deep religious faith. She was at once beloved chief, guide, adviser, and understanding friend.

In the midst of exacting duties and heavy responsibilities she never for a moment forgot her staff. We were her partners in every enterprise. With us, she shared her plans; to us she confided her vision for the future.

She was a dear and loving friend to each one of us. We will always remember her sympathetic interest in our personal affairs. Our joys, our sorrows, our aspirations were hers.

It is a source of grief to us that she did not live to realize her life-long dream, a new main library building embodying her ideals for library service to the community.

With trust and resignation she has handed on the task to us. May we have the vision, the strength, and the courage to follow where she leads.

Mary Elizabeth Foster, 1922 Pittsburgh, at present head of the children's department of the

Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, becomes head of the Department of Work with Schools of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, July 1, to succeed Frances H. Kelly.

Laura A. Hall, 1912 Atlanta, is an assistant in the Macon (Ga.) Public Library.

Gertrude E. Hall, 1919-20 New York State, has been appointed high school librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Ruth Hoffman, 1918 Pratt, who has been children's librarian at Sioux City, Iowa, has been called to a similar position in the public library at Youngstown, Ohio.

Frances H. Kelly, 1911 New York State, becomes principal of the Carnegie Library School on July 1, to succeed Nina C. Brotherton, who, as has already been announced, is to become a member of the faculty of the School of Library Science of Simmons College.

I. Ferris Lockwood, bursar of the New York Public Library, died suddenly in his office on March 10. He became superintendent of the Lenox Library in June, 1893. In 1896, shortly after consolidation, he was appointed business superintendent of the New York Public Library and he had been bursar since 1911.

Rosalie Mackenzie, 1924 Pratt, who has been librarian of the Shropshire County Library, England, on the strength of her record there for the past year, has been appointed to the librarianship of Leicestershire County, a more important post.

Marianne R. Martin, 1923 Atlanta, is librarian of the public library of High Point, N. C.

Mrs. Jessie Scott Millener, 1914-17 New York Public, formerly at the Tremont Branch of the New York Public Library, has received an appointment as general assistant at the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library.

Mary Louise Samson, 1925 New York State, has been appointed reference assistant in the New York State Library.

Gertrude A. Schwab, 1916 Wisconsin, is now on the staff of the Orlando (Fla.) Public Library.

Lorna Shaw, 1924 Simmons, has returned to the Clark University library to fill the vacancy caused by Jeannette Favreau's resignation.

Celeste Slauson, 1925 Washington, formerly assistant at the Medford (Ore.) Public Library, has accepted a position in the Schools Division of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library.

The University of Wisconsin Studies

Two interesting numbers have been added to the Studies Series, and are ready for distribution.

Language and Literature

Number Twenty-three

THE MYSTICISM OF WILLIAM BLAKE

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Number Eleven

THE ARS MINOR OF DONATUS

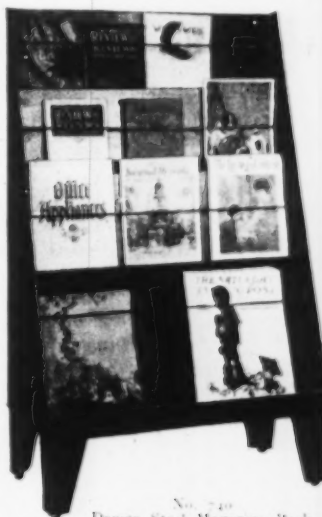
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Ruth Stein, 1925-26 New York State, has been appointed as head of the high school division of the Dayton Public Library.

C. Seymour Thompson, formerly of Brooklyn, Washington and Savannah, and for the past two and a half years director of the A. L. A. Survey, will return to the East probably in June as assistant librarian of the University of Pennsylvania. His particular concern will be the reference department, and he will, in fact, com-

bine the rôle of reference librarian with that of assistant librarian.

Mrs. Dirk Van Ingen (Margaret Ridlon), 1912 Simmons, has again returned to the library profession, and is working at the A. L. A. headquarters.

Grace Wormer, 1909 Illinois, has been appointed acting director of the University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa.

Current Literature and Bibliography

Publication has been approved by the A. L. A. Editorial Committee of Susan G. Akers' *Simple Library Cataloging*, and of the Catalog Committee's *Care and Treatment of Music*. It is recommended that the *Winnetka Graded Book List* be not reprinted by the A. L. A. Beginning with its October number the A. L. A. *Booklist* is to have a new format and will accept advertising for books listed in the *Booklist* or the *A. L. A. Catalog*.

The *Handbook* of the Central Building of the Los Angeles Public Library, compiled by Faith Holmes Hyers, a fully-illustrated pamphlet of forty-nine tall pages, is in large measure also a memorial to the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, architect of the new building. Tributes from his fellow-workers and fragments from his letters begin the guide, which then takes up in order the architectural and artistic features of the building and the departments thru which actual library work functions.

The new *Union List of Periodicals in Pittsburgh Special Libraries* published by the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association, is now ready for distribution. This is a book of 143 mimeographed pages and sells (at cost) for \$3. Volume numbers and dates are included in the list. It may be ordered from the compiler, Mary Lynch, of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, N. Craig St., Pittsburgh; or from the Association's secretary, Mary Elizabeth Key, Aluminum Co. of America, New Kensington, Pa.

The aim of *The Uses of Libraries* (London: University of London Press, cl., 318p., 10s. 6d.) is to furnish a guide to the chief libraries of the world, with practical information on the nature of their contents, and directions as to obtaining admission and borrowing privileges, with advice upon the best methods of using them, lists of available handbooks, bibliographical guides, and the like. It is made up of twelve essays based on a course of public lectures given at University College, London, during the sessions 1924-26 and is edited by Ernest A. Baker, director of the University of London School of Librarianship.

Organized Publication, by J. F. Pownall, is "a connected series of proposals relating to the publication and record of scientific and technical information" (London: Elliot Stock, cl. 85p., charts). The general advantages of his suggestions, as they appear to the author, are that "the existence of standards of size, classification, scheme of subject headings, scheme of production, and method of indexing would facilitate the arising of agreements and understandings. These standards would render unnecessary any arbitrary choice of arrangement and would allow of a specially varied development of such stationery, library supplies and appliances as related to them."

Papers and Proceedings of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association held at Atlantic City and Philadelphia October 4-9, 1926, form number 10 of volume 20 of the *Bulletin*, dated October 1926 (pap., 472p.). Four of the papers printed here in full have appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Occupying more than half of this issue are the addresses and papers of foreign delegates given before the conference, which as observing the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the A. L. A. took on the aspect of an international congress. Section meetings were limited to one for each section to insure more time for the international general sessions, so that these reports are briefer than in former years.

The sixth of the series edited by Dr. Bostwick, "Classics of American Librarianship" makes its appearance with the publication of *The Library Without the Walls*; reprints of papers and addresses, selected and annotated by Laura M. Janzow, chief of the registration department of the St. Louis Public Library (H. W. Wilson Co. cl. \$2.75. 679p.). It is devoted to the circulation of books in its various phases, explains Miss Janzow, that is, to the library's activities without its walls. Several phases of extension are not dealt with here, as they are to be treated in another volume. The earlier papers included were chosen for their historic value, as expressing ideas which have been more fully developed in the later years. The

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volume traces the development of the library as a circulating agency. Papers and addresses are arranged in two groups—circulation proper, and extension—chronologically under subject. Forty-three papers of the total of sixty-three first appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

A Book for Librarians

The Graphic Processes; Intaglio, Relief, Planographic; a series of actual prints, selected and arranged with notes. By Louis A. Holman. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed & Co., 1926. \$40.

AN A.L.A. publication recently printed a critical note on an art book of which the pictures were an important feature. The critic described the illustrations simply as "excellent photographic reproductions." Quite evidently he could not say whether they were printed by lithography, half-tone, heliotype, or photogravure. Such an incident suggests the desirability of a wider knowledge among librarians of the various methods by which book illustrations are produced. This knowledge, with the ability to distinguish the prints, has not been altogether easy to acquire. There was not in existence, so far as I am aware, any one publication in which clear, concise, descriptions of all the commoner methods could be found, together with actual illustrations, and the necessary hints to enable the layman to determine what process is employed.

This lack has been remedied, and very happily, by the work under review. It is a portfolio containing twenty-four folders measuring about eighteen by thirteen inches, each devoted to a particular kind of print. On the outside is the text, telling briefly the origin or invention of the process, its development and history, with usually some mention of its greatest practitioners and their characteristics—particularly in the case of the older methods of handwork when engraving was a fine art. Then follows a clear, reasonably simple, but adequate description of the technical process by which the print is produced. Finally, there are given excellent suggestions to aid in distinguishing it from other kinds that it may resemble. Within the folder are found one or more actual examples.

It would not be feasible, of course, nor desirable, to treat in a work of this compass all the multifarious processes by which prints have been made; but all important types are included. Space prevents enumerating here the various older methods on wood, copper, steel or stone, examples of which are treasured by collectors; but it is worth noting that among the photo-mechanical processes described are the line cut, the half-tone, the four-color, the photogelatine or heliotype, the photogravure; and also the more recent rotogravure and aquatone.

The text is as a rule well adapted to the novice or the collector lacking special technical knowledge. In one or two places the descriptions are somewhat difficult to follow. Under the half-tone, for instance, it is not made clear why the minute black dots, into which the lights and shadows are broken up by the screen, vary in size; nor is the offset manner of printing with which rough paper may be used explained. Again, as regards the newly invented aquatone, it is not apparent why the printing surface, "not in spite of but because it is wet with water, receives the ink from the rollers freely," etc. Finally, a general note pointing out how gelatine sensitized with a bichromate behaves, would aid the uninstructed reader who must learn that while gelatine placed in water ordinarily absorbs it, swells, or is dissolved, after it is sensitized a part exposed to light does none of these; and that on one of these phenomena practically every photo-mechanical process depends. These, however, are very minor faults in a work of high excellence, and one or two facts are given which I have never succeeded in finding in print elsewhere, nor even in learning from the foreman on the job.

In general, any intelligent person who will study the text carefully, examine with a glass the prints given, and compare them with others, ought soon to be able to distinguish with some degree of assurance the method by which the print has been produced. And an understanding of the process is necessary, because, as the author points out in his preface, "perhaps the simplest and most effective way of distinguishing between prints is to use one's imagination and try to visualize how lines would look that were made with a knife on the side of a plank, with a graver on the end of the grain of firm box-wood, with an etching needle on a waxed copper surface, with a crayon on stone, with a burin on copper, etc."

The prints furnished were probably chosen primarily to show the special characteristics of the different processes, and this they do admirably. It would be unreasonable to expect the very finest specimens, a single one of which might cost many times the price of the portfolio. But as a rule, they are of good quality, many of them beautiful enough in themselves to appeal to a modest collector. The lithograph of a brig by George C. Wales, for example, is charming; the waves have the quality of transparency and really look like water.

Among the advertisements that come to a librarian's desk, there are few I suspect more irritating than the one which reads "this work is indispensable to every library," yet I venture to say that this admirable portfolio with its direct and lucid text and its well chosen prints is indispensable at least to every library school.

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Another Outline

IN the recent outline of the official publications of European governments, the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris has attempted a huge task with the hope of meeting "the practical needs of those who order official material published by European governments and those who use it."

Practically all the European countries, even the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as the German states, the Austrian provinces and the French colonies, have been included. The only apparent omissions are Albania, Iceland, Monaco, Northern Ireland, San Marino, and Turkey. Of course, aside from the possible difficulty of securing Turkish co-operation, the Reference Service may have decided that Turkey is no longer European but Asiatic.

For the most part, the publications are arranged under the various countries by ministries and departments, the titles in the original languages being accompanied by translations into English.

Emphasis seems to have been placed in all instances upon the publications of ministries of foreign affairs. Consequently, there are, with few exceptions, detailed lists of diplomatic documents—Austrian "Red Books," Belgian "Green Books," Dutch "Orange Books," Swedish "Blue Books," even Tsarist Russian "Orange Books," etc. For the French "Yellow Books," only a few references supplementary to Doré² are given. For the German "White Books," we are informed that Dr. Johann Sass, librarian of the German Foreign Office, is soon to issue an extensive bibliography. In a few instances, we are referred for supplementary material to an excellent catalog from the Hoover War Library³.

¹ American Library in Paris. Reference Service on International Affairs. *Official Publications of European Governments*. Paris. [1926]. [2], 285 leaves (mimeographed) 31cm.

"The actual compilation was carried out by Miss José Meyer, librarian of the Reference Service."

² Doré, Robert. *Bibliographie des "Livres Jaunes" à la Date du 1er Janvier 1922*. Paris: Champion 1922. Cover-title, 28p. 25cm.

"Extrait de la Revue des Bibliothèques."

³ Stanford University. Hoover War Library. *A Catalogue of Paris Peace Conference Delegation Propaganda in the Hoover War Library*. Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1926. 96p. 26½cm. (Stanford University publications. Hoover War Library. "Bibliographical Series," I.)

Not having comprehensive collections of European government documents readily accessible in Paris, the Reference Service on International Affairs chose to undertake the compilation of the outline with the assistance of lists furnished by the various governments and by United States consular officers, despite the inconsistencies inherent upon the use of this method. In the case of Great Britain and Italy, the Reference Service has given only citations to the sources for information, especially since these are the only two countries already having extensive national lists available.

With all its confessed shortcomings in bibliographical description, the bulky mimeographed outline of the official publications of European governments will undoubtedly be useful, and, let us hope, encourage the reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris to perfect the work in a more permanent form, if even only the section for France, basing the description more and more upon an actual examination of the publications.

JAMES B. CHILDS, *Acting Chief.*

Documents Division, Library of Congress.

A Correction

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Please let me thank you for your courtesy in printing, in your issue of March 1, my report, "Cataloging Foreign Books."

In some way an error has appeared in describing my position. The paragraphs of the report which relate to this library I prepared with the approval and under the direction of Mr. S. A. Chevalier, chief of Catalog Department.

May I ask you to print this correction?

LUCIEN E. TAYLOR.

First Assistant, Catalog Department.

Catalogs Received

Goodspeed's catalogue. Rare Americana. Boston, Mass.: (7 & 9a Ashburton Place). 308p. illus. No. 168.

Americana. A collection of rare and valuable books relating to South and North America from the time of the discovery up to the year of 1865. With 23 illustrations. Leipzig (Königstrasse 29): Karl W. Hiersemann. (Catalogue no. 572.)

New catalog of books. New York: W. W. Norton and Co. 12p.

Graphik: Kupferstiche und Holzschnitte des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts; japanische Holzschnitte, Handzeichnungen, Aquarelle und Miniaturen des XII bis XIX; Handbücher zur Geschichte der graphischen Künste und der Miniaturmalerei. Frankfurt a.M.: Joseph Baer & Co. (Katalog 730.)

History of Europe in the middle ages and modern times. Palaeography, diplomatics. . . . Second hand books. Frankfurt on Main: Joseph Baer & Co. (Catalog no. 732.)

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912. Of the **LIBRARY JOURNAL**, published Twice-a-month at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1927.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Secretary of the R. R. Bowker Co., publishers of the **LIBRARY JOURNAL**, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Editor R. R. BOWKER
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Managing Editor ELEANOR FF. DUNCAN
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

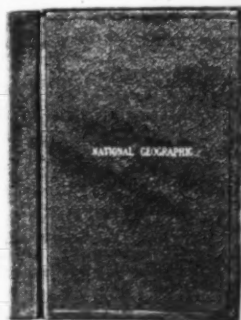
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Sworn to and subscribed before me
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[Seal.] (My commission expires March 30, 1927.)



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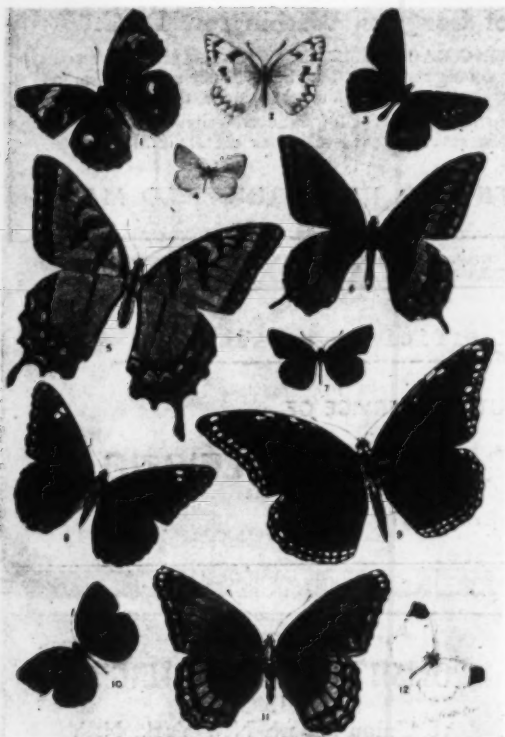
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